

'No riot plan' says ringleader Judge heads Strangeways jail inquiry

By Ronald Faux, Sheila Gunn and Peter Davenport

A JUDICIAL inquiry into the Strangeways prison riot was announced yesterday as two more prisoners gave up their protest.

The inquiry, to be led by Lord Justice Woolf, would examine the events leading up to the riot and the actions taken to quell it, Mr David Waddington, the Home Secretary, told the Commons.

It would begin as soon as the Manchester prison was back under the authorities' control; and would run in parallel with the criminal investigation.

The siege entered its fifth day yesterday, with a prisoner who claimed to have started the protest shouting from the jail rooftop that negotiations had come to a halt.

Mr Waddington said no dead bodies had been found in the jail, nor "any macabre discoveries" made — a reference to persistent rumours of kangaroo court executions and mutilation of sex offenders. But he added: "Obviously one does not say categorically that we are not going to come across a tragedy."

Two people had died since the disturbances began on Sunday: Mr Derek White, who had been on remand for sex offences; and Mr Walter Scott, a prison officer who died of a heart attack yesterday.

Greater Manchester Police had launched a murder inquiry after the death of Mr White, who suffered head injuries in the initial violence.

INSIDE

King restored to throne

The Belgian Parliament yesterday voted to restore King Baudouin to his throne, less than two days after he stepped down to avoid signing a Bill that legalized abortion.

A joint session of the Chamber of Representatives and Senate, broadcast live on television, decided by 245 votes to none the king's "inability to rule" had ended. Opposition members abstained, accusing the Government of making a mockery of democracy.

The Prime Minister, Mr Wilfried Martens, said the Government would propose "a structural solution" to ensure that the problem did not arise again.

Berlin reborn

Forty years of communist rule were swept away in a morning as East Germany's first freely elected parliament since 1953 met yesterday. The governing Council of State was replaced with a single presidency, and the 400 deputies called on Herr Lothar de Maizière to form a government within the next week. Page 10

Crystal clear

Waterford Crystal, one of the Irish Republic's biggest employers, has told 2,500 striking workers it is prepared to transfer crystal production to East Germany or Czechoslovakia to cut costs. Page 25

Labour ahead

Mrs Thatcher is rated the least popular Prime Minister since opinion polling began, according to a new Gallup survey which says the Opposition is 24.5 points ahead of the Tories, the highest recorded by Gallup.

Law results

The Law Society's Final Examination, Winter 1990, results are published in *The Times* today. Page 36

INDEX

Arts	18-19
Business	25-32
Court & social	15
Law Report	35
Leading articles	15
Letters	15
Motoring	15
Obituary	16
Sport	43-48
TV & Radio	23

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By Douglas Broom
Education Reporter

A decision, disclosed last night, to scrap examinations in English literature for 16-year-olds is expected to land education ministers in the hottest of political and cultural cauldrons.

One educationist said it would cut off "the flow of literature through the veins" of the nation's children.

The demise of the "Eng Lit set book", which has been responsible for introducing generations to the greatest writers in the language, was signalled by the School Examinations and Assessment Council (SEAC). It has told the six GCSE examining groups to draw up new syllabuses leading to a single examination in English, to be taught from September 1992.

The council argues that as the study of literature forms an integral part of

English under the National Curriculum there is no justification for retaining a separate examination.

The decision was attacked yesterday by Commander Michael Saunders Watson, chairman of the British Library, who said: "I feel strongly that our pupils ought to understand their language in every sense, particularly on paper."

"Knowledge of grammar is important, but without the flow of literature through their veins they will not learn the art of expression. We need more than ever to wean them off the box and back to books."

David Lodge, the novelist, said: "It is a very bad idea. At the GCSE level it is important that there should be a separate examination in the literary heritage of our society."

The new curriculum will give teachers a free choice of books although it states that pupils should be introduced to "the

richness of contemporary writing and pre-20th century literature". It suggests the use of the Authorized Version of the Bible, Wordsworth's poems, Dickens' novels and "some of the works of Shakespeare".

The booklist is not dissimilar to that being used yesterday at one west London comprehensive, where pupils on a GCSE English Literature course were studying Shakespeare's *A Midsummer Night's Dream*, the poems of Wilfred Owen and Ted Hughes, *Pride and Prejudice* and *Jane Eyre*.

A SEAC official said: "Since so much of English Literature is covered in National Curriculum English there would hardly be enough left over to justify an examination in a separate subject."

"We can see little scope for National Curriculum English and GCSE English Literature co-existing after 1992."

مكتبة من الأصل

University of Julian Herbert

By Nicholas Wood
Political Correspondent

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Labour opts for modified rating system

By Nicholas Wood
Political Correspondent

THE Labour Party would introduce a "modernized and updated" version of the domestic rates in place of the community charge, Mr Bryan Gould said yesterday in an important shift in policy presentation.

The move confirms a report in *The Times* on February 23 that the Opposition was shifting its ground and was ready to embrace a modified version of the existing rating system.

Mr Gould has already had to drop plans to replace the poll tax with a property tax combined with a local income tax, in the face of Tory accusations that it was planning a "two-tax" alternative. Yesterday, at a press conference at Westminster he appeared to beat a further tactical retreat.

He said that the Opposition would not unveil details of its proposals until after winning power, but "would certainly like to be in a position to start work on day one of a Labour government".

Mr Gould said: "We are proposing a modernized rating system of a locally based property tax, in which the poundage is set by local authorities in accordance with local property values, as with the rates, and the rates system modernized and updated and made fairer by being related to ability to pay."

Mr Gould said that Labour was still having consultations on whether the ability-to-pay element in its scheme would be based on the mean of households or individuals.

He said the decision depended on whether Labour adopted a rebate scheme as for the rates and the poll tax or "whether we try to relate the tax to ability to pay in a more dramatic and comprehensive fashion", linking rates bills to income tax bands.

Senior government sources were less sanguine. "There is no question this is a big setback," one said. "Basically you've got one guy standing up and saying 'negotiate only with me'."

The stalemate has heightened concerns that Mr de Klerk's political future could be threatened by mounting anxiety among whites.

Continued on page 24, col 4

Homeland corp, page 8
Leading article, page 15

Labour's rebels, page 2
Thatcher hero, page 14



Who would be free: Paul Taylor seemed to quote Marx and Byron in his speech from the roof of Strangeways

Rooftop echoes to Byron and Marx

By Ronald Faux
and Peter Davenport

A BIZARRE episode in the siege of Strangeways unfolded yesterday as a prisoner emerged on to the smashed A-block roof to give an account of how the revolt began.

Using a traffic cone as a megaphone, Paul Taylor shouted down to prison staff and journalists that the riot which had been started near the chapel, so that there were nine officers and a senior officer there when the disturbance began.

Meanwhile, at Durham jail, a murderer who had held an officer at knifepoint for 15 hours was overpowered and his hostage released unharmed. The officer had volunteered to replace a colleague who had been captured by two inmates. The exchange took place when one of the two prisoners surrendered.

Taylor, aged 28, from Liverpool, said that 300 prisoners had been in the chapel listening to the Rev Noel Proctor's sermon on how Jesus could take away hardness from their hearts.

"I made my way from my seat, aware that a sit-in protest was planned. I took hold of the microphone and I stated, verbatim: 'This gentleman has

spoken about the blessings of the heart. He has spoken about how Jesus can take away the hardness from your heart. I would like to touch on how prison brutalizes you.'

Responding to a shouted question, Taylor said: "As far as we can ascertain there are no deceased prisoners here."

He said about 28, but no fewer than 24, prisoners were still involved in the protest.

As Taylor's voice drifted, often inaudibly, in the blustery wind he appeared to be quoting Byron and Marxist theory in his rambling denunciation of the prison system and the "arrogant and ignorant attitude" of prison staff.

He spoke of the bitterness and resentment felt by prisoners, and repeated claims that they were treated inhumanely. He insisted that no prisoner at Strangeways had been prevented from surrendering in the protest.

Adjusting for inflation and the effect of the tax regime, net real interest rates were still modest compared with current profitability, he said.

Joining the Exchange Rate Mechanism of the European Monetary System would not be a "soft option", he said.

Full report, page 25

Mandela asserts power in de Klerk meeting

From Gavin Bell, Cape Town

MR NELSON Mandela went into his first round of talks yesterday with President de Klerk after asserting his pre-eminence as South Africa's undisputed black leader.

In a display of power timed to coincide with the first meeting between the two men since the ANC deputy president was freed two months ago, his organization dealt a blow to Pretoria's plans to draw a broad spectrum of black leaders into talks on the setback.

In an apparent deference to ANC authority, the leaders of four tribal homelands with drew from the exploratory talks.

Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, leader of the Zulu Inkatha movement, was the only influential black politician to attend a meeting in Cape Town with senior Cabinet ministers led by the President.

The agenda was abandoned

after the Rev Alton Hendrikse, leader of the Coloured (mixed race) House of Assembly, requested that the meeting be adjourned. However it proceeded to discuss related issues of violence and alleged intimidation in black communities. Mr Hendrikse

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Dr Buthelezi, ANC's principal black rival, emphasized that he attended the meeting in his capacity as the leader of Inkatha, rather than as chief minister of the KwaZulu homeland. He said Inkatha was by far the largest membership-based black political organization in the country, and it had given him a mandate to negotiate. However Mr Nelson Mandela,

Continued on page 24, col 4

chief minister of Lebowa homeland, said the ANC was undoubtedly the major representative of black people.

Mr Ramdikie said he had not been intimidated into withdrawing from the talks. The Rev Hendrikse also denied he had been intimidated.

Senior government sources were less sanguine. "There is no question this is a big setback," one said. "Basically you've got one guy standing up and saying 'negotiate only with me'."

He said black leaders throughout the country were being subjected to intimidation and violence, to undermine their authority and exclude them from the talks.

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Continued on page 24, col 4

Labour poll tax rebel MPs retain determination not to pay

By Richard Ford
Political Correspondent

MOST of the 30 Labour MPs at the centre of allegations of law-breaking over the community charge remain determined not to pay their poll tax bills.

Despite criticism of their position by the Prime Minister and the embarrassment caused to the Labour leadership, 18 left-wing MPs told *The Times* they would not pay.

However, others who supported last weekend's demonstration in London organized by the All Britain Anti-Poll Tax Federation intend to pay their bills.

Some, instead of paying a poll tax bill, plan to pay a figure equivalent to their last rates bill, while one, Miss Diane Abbott, is to consult her local party in north London on the issue.

Almost all the non-payers insisted they were not encouraging others to follow their example. Several said it was for individuals to decide.

Miss Abbott, Labour MP for Hackney North and Stoke Newington, said she had to discuss

non-payment with her local party but added: "The fact that there are 30 members supporting the federation does not mean we are non-payers."

Mr Tony Banks, MP for Newham North West, said he would continue to pay his rates and suggest to his local authority that they use any surplus to help the indebtedness of others who could not pay. "I object to the poll tax. I thought the best way of registering my protest was to continue to pay the rates."

Reactions from other Labour MPs included:

Mr Harry Barnes, Derbyshire North East: "I'm not paying."

Mr Tony Benn, for Chesterfield, is a non-payer.

An assistant said: "He has said at the moment he won't pay. He is not encouraging others not to pay. It is a matter of conscience and he is not making a big thing of it."

Mr Roy Brown, Edinburgh Leith: "I am not paying it. I would not ask anyone else to do something I would not do myself."

The wife of Mr Ronnie Campbell, Blyth Valley, said he was prepared to take his protest against the poll tax as far as he could but not beyond

breaking the law.

Mr Dennis Canavan, Falkirk West: "I have not paid and will not pay."

Mr Bob Clay, Sunderland North: "At the moment my intention is not to pay. I do not want to discuss all the permutations, all the ins and outs, of what happens later because the real world does not operate like that."

Mr Robert Cryer, Bradford South: "My position is that I have never intended not to pay the poll tax. I signed a letter supporting the demonstration in London."

Mr Harry Cohen, Leyton, is a non-payer. His assistant said that he was not advocating that anyone else should not pay the charge.

Mr Jeremy Corbyn, Islington North, said: "I am not in favour of paying the poll tax."

Mr Terry Fields, Liverpool Broadgreen, said: "I am not paying it."

Miss Mildred Gordon, Bow and Poplar, said she would make a protest by not paying the poll tax. "I know the Government has various ways of extracting the money but I feel this protest is the least I can do. I do not know what the borough

will do; whether they take it off my income or approach my husband for payment but obviously they have ways of getting the money."

Mr Bernie Grant, Tottenham, said he would not pay the poll tax. "I have not moved to the position of paying a sum similar to my rates bill but I may. It is a possibility."

Mr George Galloway, Glasgow Hillhead, said: "I am a non-payer. I have not paid and nothing has happened so far. I don't intend to pay."

Mr Eric Heffer's wife and secretary, Doris, said her husband would pay his rates because they were more than his poll tax.

Mr Ken Livingstone, Brent East, said: "I am a non-payer. I have not got round to the mechanics of it but I will worry about that when I get the bill."

Mr Eddie Loyden, Liverpool Garston, said: "My own position has not changed. I am a non-payer but obviously none of us want to take action in isolation."

Mr Max Madden, Bradford West, said: "I am a non-payer."

Mr John McAllion, Dundee East, said: "I have

not paid. I do not intend to pay. A warrant has been issued against me in Dundee."

Mr Dave Nellist, Coventry South East, will not pay the charge.

Mr Brian Sedgemore, Hackney and Shoreditch, said he would pay the community charge.

Mr Pat Wall, Bradford North, is a non-payer.

His secretary said: "He won't pay. He is in favour of a mass non-payment campaign."

Mr Jimmy Wray, Glasgow Provan, said: "I haven't paid. I have a warrant giving me seven days notice to pay. I am waiting for the Sheriff's officer to begin impounding my household effects."

Mr Dennis Skinner, for Bolsover, said: "It's none of your business."

Mr Dick Douglas, Dunfermline West, who resigned the Labour whip last month, said: "I have not paid the poll tax."

Miss Alice Mahon, MP for Halifax, Ms Diana Primrose, MP for Bristol South, Mr William McIlveen, MP for Kilmarnock and Loudon, and Mr Robert Parry, MP for Liverpool Riverside, could not be contacted.

Councils unite on challenge to Patten

By Mark Souster

THE 20 local authorities which had their poll tax charges capped said yesterday they are to appeal against the Government's "blatantly political" decision.

They also agreed at a meeting in London to explore the possibility of a joint legal challenge to Mr Chris Patten, the Secretary of State for the Environment.

At a press conference after the meeting Ms Margaret Hodge, leader of Islington Council in London and chairman of the Association of London Authorities, said the authorities were united in anger.

"It is quite clear that on all objective criteria many of the authorities on the list should not have been there. The list was a blatantly political list."

Councils would be consulted, she said, about the chances of a successful High Court action and the grounds on which a legal challenge could be launched.

Any challenge was likely to be mounted by one or two councils on grounds common to the other authorities so that

a successful outcome would benefit all. Council leaders believe that Mr Patten has acted unreasonably in that his criteria for capping authorities is unfair.

Ms Hodge said there were two possible grounds for legal action: first, the political nature of the capped list of authorities and, second, the levels of spending which councils are being asked to cut.

The cuts amount to £214,900,000 and will mean reductions of up to £99 per head for 4,400,000 poll tax payers. Councils predict job losses and that education and social services, in particular, will "bleed."

Mr Bryan Gould, Labour spokesman on the environment, who attended the press conference, said charge capping would further destroy local government independence and services.

He said capping would result in administrative chaos; rebidding would cost between £32 million and £38 million and result in an expensive temporary loss of income for councils.

Mr Kenneth Baker, the Conservative Party chairman, last night attacked the threat of court action by the capped Labour councils, saying it would be an additional burden on community charge payers (Nicholas Wood writes).

He said: "Labour is so determined to cost charge payers more that they will even go to court to do it."

Meanwhile, the Liberal Democrats launched the London element of their campaign for the May 3 local elections by saying that their plans for a local income tax would prove a vote-winner.

Mr Paddy Ashdown, the SLD leader, said: "The Liberal Democrats are able to claim a clear alternative to poll tax – a local income tax. The Labour has no alternative."

• A leader of Class War, the hardline anarchist group allegedly involved in the anti-poll tax riot in central London last Saturday, has been suspended from his work by his employers, Hackney council in east London (Jamie Detmer writes).

Mr Andy Murphy, aged 28, a housing finance officer with the Labour-controlled council, was told of the suspension on Wednesday, two days after he praised the attacks on police during an interview on BBC radio and television.



This striking image of an American GI medical team carrying casualties through the battlefield is among several wartime

memorials uncovered at Newbury racecourse during renovation work at the stable lads' hostel, which was an Allied forces

hospital in a German prisoner-of-war camp during World War Two. The paintings are likely to be lost again because Jockey Club rules mean they cannot be preserved: the hostel and stables are a prohibited area when horses

are there, and a change in rules to allow access to the paintings would mean that horses could no longer be kept there. Major General David Park, the racecourse chief executive, said that they would be papered over to preserve them.

Volunteer prison hostage praised

By Robin Young

The governor of Durham prison said yesterday that he had "the utmost admiration for the tremendous bravery" of an unnamed member of his staff who volunteered to replace a colleague held hostage by two inmates, one a convicted murderer.

The first officer had been taken hostage on Wednesday, and received a wound in his neck when he was seized on a landing in D wing. One of the prisoners was serving a life sentence for murder, the other 27 months for burglary. The men were armed with a knife, which had been smuggled into the jail, and a razor blade fitted into a toothbrush.

Mr Mogg said the governor, said yesterday that staff had immediately started negotiations with the prisoners. After six hours the life sentence prisoner surrendered and agreement was made for the hostage, who was "extremely distressed and tired", to be exchanged for another.

The volunteer hostage was held at knife point until the prisoners agreed to hand over the knife, but retained the razor-blade. The prisoner was finally overpowered and the

Mr Mogg said he was "extremely proud" of the way his 500 staff, including 280 prison officers, kept life in the jail almost normal. Some of D wing's 320 prisoners were moved, but otherwise feeding and exercising of prisoners and visits by relatives went on as usual.

Durham prison, designed to accommodate 729, now holds 1,090 prisoners, including 102 transferred from Strangeways.

The Home Office had asked for a new blackout on the siege until it was resolved, and Mr Mogg said he was grateful for the way in which it had been observed.

Luce tells of Tory panic fears and calls for calm

By Sheila Gunn, Political Reporter

A senior minister has admitted that the Conservative Party is in a state of panic and must pull itself back from the brink of electoral disaster.

Mr Richard Luce, Minister for the Arts and the Civil Service, made his plea to his colleagues to recover a firm

course by developing new policies for the future instead of conspiring among themselves about the future leadership in Sussex.

As a senior minister, for

the next few months will be the test of the true qualities of the Conservative Party," he says in a letter to his Shoreham constituency association in Sussex.

"We are now sailing through the eye of a storm.

Multi million pound phone fraud arrests

A MULTI-million pound telephone fraud involving meter suppression equipment led yesterday to the arrest of 13 people throughout the country (Michael Horsnell writes).

Raids by regional crime squad officers were the result of a nine-month long joint investigation, codenamed Operation Southill, by police and officials from British Telecom investigations.

The 13 arrested men, aged

between 18 and 40, were taken for questioning at police stations as far apart as London and Glasgow.

At all premises raided by police, in towns and cities which include Liverpool, Newcastle, Sunderland, Worcester, Hemel Hempstead, Dunstable and Luton, electrical equipment, computers and computer software were seized for examination by experts.

MEN AT THE CENTRE OF THE STRANGEWAYS INQUIRY

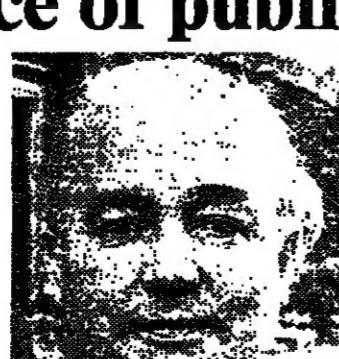
Mr David Waddington: Calm in the face of public disorder

By Quentin Cowdry
Home Affairs Correspondent

THE Home Office is once again demonstrating its capacity for volcanic unpredictability. Formidably wide in portfolio yet centred on several constantly collision-prone policy "plates" like immigration and policing, the minister who wears its crown seldom sleeps easy.

The crown's present wear, it is said, sleeps rather well and, more to the point, in today's jittery political climate, looks like he does. This is the more surprising for last October. Mr David Waddington enjoyed one of the biggest political promotions known in recent times when, after the Nigel Lawson-inspired Cabinet reshuffle, he was switched from Chief Whip to Secretary of State for the Home Department.

It was the kind of giant leg-up which could have backfired quickly on a less able or shrewd politician. Mr Waddington, aged 60, is no intellectual. He once told *The House Magazine*, the "in-house" journal for MPs and peers, that he would like to be remembered as a "decent local buffer" who "wasn't all that clever, but in his own way, tried to do his best". He has, however, the great merit as the one



Mr Waddington: Knows how far to push a case

Equipped with the same kind of baritone voice as Lord Whitehall, Mr Waddington has a steady presence. When youths are setting cars ablaze in London's West End and prisoners are wrecking one of Britain's largest jails, that, in itself, is a considerable plus. His greatest strength, however, is his political instincts, though not as unambiguous

as many believe. Mr Waddington, a down-to-earth Lancastrian, clearly knows how far to push a case.

Convinced about the ethical and political wisdom of punitive sentences for murderers, rapists and drug traffickers, his views about punishing less serious offenders have undergone fundamental change. As a result he has been able to promote the new strategy, devised by Mr Douglas Hurd, his predecessor at the Home Office, for more non-violent offenders to be genuine enthusiasm.

Mr Waddington's critics argue, however, that he has neither the intellect nor ideological drive to address the deep-seated problems, lying in his in-tray. Prime amongst these are the crisis of public confidence in the police – the product of the freeing of the Guildford Four and a string of recent police corruption cases – and the renewed threat to the stability of the prison system. Appointing a judge to inquire into the Strangeways riot may have been one better than launching a departmental investigation, but will it be enough to stop more jails going up in flames in the months

Sir Harry Woolf: Champion of the individual's cause

By Frances Gibb
Legal Affairs Correspondent

SIR Harry Woolf, who will head the inquiry into the Strangeways riot, is among the more high-profile of Britain's senior judges.

He is a self-acknowledged liberal and describes himself as "moderate and open-minded". He is one of a few judges who stand out in not opposing the Lord Chancellor's reforms to extend rights of audience in the higher courts to solicitors.

Sir Harry, aged 56, was appointed a Lord Justice of Appeal in 1986 and is regularly tipped as a future Master of the Rolls and, more immediately, as one of the likeliest choices by the Lord Chancellor for the key post of chairing his new advisory committee on rules and standards for advocates in the higher courts.

He is widely regarded as a reformist judge in the field of administrative or public law, championing the cause of the individual who seeks to challenge executive decisions through the courts.

Last year in a seminal series of

lectures he put forward ideas for reforming the judicial review proceedings by which abuses of

power are challenged, including a proposal for a Director of Civil Proceedings, who would have power to begin or sponsor cases where it is in the public interest to have the legality of an official decision scrutinised by the courts.

From 1974 to 1979 he served as Treasury Devil (or first Treasury Counsel), the barrister retained by the Government's chief counsel in the civil courts. In that office he developed his expertise in public law, moving to the High Court

bench in 1979 at the age of 45. Sir Harry has presided over many of the most contentious cases in the public law field in recent years. In 1984 he accepted that four Asians facing charges after a clash with the National Front should be tried exclusively from an area with a high Asian population – a decision then overturned by the Court of Appeal.

In 1985 he dismissed Victoria Gillick's case over contraception for the under-16s and in 1987 insisted that political asylum-seekers must not be deported without being given reasons.

Sir Harry Woolf is a sensitive judge and responsive to public criticism. He caused an outcry in 1985 when he awarded £17,560 civil damages to two women who had been raped by a cab driver whose head injuries in a car crash changed his personality. A year before he had awarded the rapist, £45,750 for the accident.

He recently said that if he were to try the case again, he would regard the damages to the women as too low. Justice, he believes, should respond to what the public feels is fair.

He is married with three sons and is a member of the Garrick Club.

Dutchmen killed in air crash

Two Dutchmen were killed yesterday when their single-engined Cessna aircraft, bound for Glasgow from the Friesian island of Texel, crashed into a rocky hill

Catholic Church eases rules for mixed marriages

By Clifford Longley, Religious Affairs Editor

NEW and slightly less stringent regulations covering marriages between Roman Catholics and non-Catholics are being published today by the Roman Catholic Church in England and Wales.

The Catholic Church's insistence that the children of a marriage with a non-Catholic should be brought up as Catholics is maintained, but with new nuances that envisage possible alternatives.

It is a revision of the official "directory", last issued in 1977, in the light of progress since then in relations between the churches. "This should be reflected in our approach to so important a question as mixed marriages," the new directory states. It comes into force at the end of this month.

The directory includes a revised form of the promise which a Catholic partner to a prospective marriage is required to give, before the Church will consent to a mixed marriage (marriage to a

non-Catholic). The promise no longer has to be in writing, nor is the other partner required to consent to it; though the directory advises that they should be made fully aware of it, and preferably be present when it is made.

The Catholic partner is required to state verbally: "I declare that I am ready to uphold my Catholic faith and to avoid all dangers of falling away from it. Moreover, I sincerely undertake that I will do all that I can within the unity of our partnership, to have all the children of our marriage baptized and brought up in the Catholic Church."

In a document the wording of which is inevitably bound to be subject to minute examination, the phrase "within the unity of our partnership" is both new and significant. One canon lawyer said it meant that the Catholic partner should never press his or her insistence on the Catholic upbringing of the children to the point where it might endanger the survival of the marriage itself.

Should it be apparent to the priest preparing the couple for the marriage that the promise was incapable of being fulfilled because of the other partner's attitude, he is obliged to refer the case to the local bishop, the directory states, as the possibility of official refusal for the marriage might then arise.

It recalls "as words repeating", however, the comment made in the 1970 directory, that "when people come to the priest to arrange for a mar-

riage they have decided to enter into... it is almost always too late to attempt to dissuade them."

It adds that if, in spite of the Catholic partner's best efforts "within the unity of the partnership", the children are brought up as non-Catholics, the promise still has meaning. In that case, the Catholic partner should seek to play a full part in the "Christian life of the marriage and the family," and should pray with the rest of the family.

The Catholic partner must maintain and deepen his own faith, and try "in the actual circumstances of the marriage" to draw the children to the Catholic faith.

The great majority of marriages between Catholics and those of other beliefs are with people who do not belong to any church, and the directory points out that many such partners are only too willing to assist the Catholic partner in fulfilling these religious obligations to their children.

Special difficulties arise, however, in the minority of cases where the other partner is a committed member of another church. The change in the wording of the promise "is to ensure that the other partner does not feel completely excluded" by the terms of the promise. Both partners have a vital role to play in the upbringing of the children even when they do not agree about religion.

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PAN AM 1990
PROGRESS REPORT
NO. 3

WE ARE REBUILDING THIS AIRLINE ON THE FUNDAMENTAL BELIEF THAT YOU, THE BUSINESS TRAVELLER ARE THE KEY TO OUR FUTURE.

When this management took over the stewardship of Pan Am early in 1988, it was with full knowledge that if we didn't succeed with the business traveller, we wouldn't succeed at all.

Fortunately, we had a great deal going for us.

Through years of problems, a significant body of loyal, seasoned travellers continued to recognise the benefit from Pan Am's inherent strengths, even though we too many times sorely tested their loyalties.

And then, as improvements began to show, many business travellers who had once given up in frustration began returning to Pan Am.

And now, a new generation of business travellers are discovering Pan Am. And they are not being disappointed.

By heritage, this is a long distance airline.

We have drawn on that heritage to redefine Pan Am and again provide the long distance traveller with his or her 'own' airline.

Following are some considerations you may wish to take into account when booking your next flight.

EVERY TIME ZONE CROSSED WILL EXACT ITS TOLL.

Add to that, seemingly endless hours of sitting in tight spaces, and you have one wrung-out business traveller heading off the plane into the fray.

Which is precisely why this airline does not skimp on such a big thing as a few little inches.

In Business Class (our Clipper Class), the seat width is every bit the equal of those in First Class on most domestic airlines.

And at 21-22 inches wide, surpasses the Business Class seats of such international carriers as British Airways, Swissair and Air France, who provide 18-20 inch seats.

Also critical to long flight comfort is elbow room.

In Pan Am Clipper Class, you'll never be seated in the middle, because there is no middle.

It's two-by-two seating (six across) exclusively and everybody has an aisle or window seat.

Again, for comparison, British Airways and Lufthansa crowd in as many as seven and eight across, respectively.

We cannot, in this space, do justice to our First Class service.

But Pan Am First Class (historically the industry standard-bearer) has been so improved and refined that we truly hope you will one day have the good fortune to experience it.

'LIVING SPACE' AND THE LONG DISTANCE TRAVELLER.

No matter how wide and comfortable the seat, it's going to 'shrink' on a long flight if it isn't surrounded by adequate space.

Which is why Pan Am flies only wide-body aircraft on long distance flights.

Our fleet of Boeing 747s (which Pan Am helped design, and then introduced) is one of the largest in the air.

As part of our ongoing renewal programme, 33 of our 747s have been completely refurbished with new interiors and the latest in electronic equipment.

The remaining two will be completed this spring.

The only aircraft to rival the 747 in popularity is the spacious wide-body Airbus.

We now operate nineteen new, technologically advanced Airbus A310s. The largest fleet across the Atlantic.

Significantly, our fleet is growing younger, rather than older.

NOT ALL BUSINESS TRAVELLERS GET TO SIT UP FRONT.

In fact, most don't. We not only recognise this, we have developed an Economy Class programme that goes far beyond the ordinary.

It starts with an Economy Class section that can actually handle more seats than we're willing to put in.

With enrolment in Pan Am WorldPass, you receive all the time and hassle-saving advantages of privileged check-in and priority baggage handling.

WorldPass also gives you the pleasure of ordering your meals in advance from an extensive and exclusive menu.

Of even greater importance to Pan Am Economy Class passengers who fly with us very frequently is our special way of saying thank you.

And that is WorldPass Platinum, which provides free upgrades to Clipper Class. (And if you're already flying Clipper Class, free upgrades to First Class.)

By being a member of WorldPass, you'll benefit from the richest frequent traveller programme in the world.

THE MOST THOROUGH AIRCRAFT MAINTENANCE IN THE INDUSTRY.

Through thick and thin, through every management change, one area of Pan Am service has remained sacrosanct - the service we perform on our aircraft.

The Pan Am maintenance programme always has and always will continue to set industry standards.

Our standards are so high that we spend more on maintenance per aircraft operating hour than any other U.S. airline.

They are so high that thirty of the world's airlines bring aircraft to us for maintenance, as does the U.S. Air Force.

And our flight training standards are equally high.

We are currently training pilots for twelve major airlines, the Royal Canadian Air Force and Air Force One.

IF YOU'RE GOING THERE, WE PROBABLY ARE TOO.

We fly to more European cities than all other U.S. airlines combined.

We are the only U.S. airline serving the Soviet Union and the only U.S. carrier that serves virtually every emerging country in Eastern Europe.

Out of Miami we now fly to 68 international destinations and 27 U.S. cities.

The response to the quality of service on our Pan Am Shuttle has been so overwhelming that we carry over 50% of the Boston-New York-Washington market.

Domestically, we now serve 40 U.S. cities with feeder flights connecting to 5 Pan Am international gateways.

Systemwide, Pan Am continues to be the number one U.S. airline to the world - flying to 75 cities in 47 countries on four continents.

ONE GOAL MISSED, TWO GOALS SURPASSED.

Due to setbacks, we didn't come close to achieving our financial goal in 1989, which you probably already know.

However, through the hard work and superlative cooperation of our people, we surpassed our growth and operating goals; and are surpassing them again in 1990.

In passenger traffic, January, 1990 was up 23% over January, 1989, and February was up 26%.

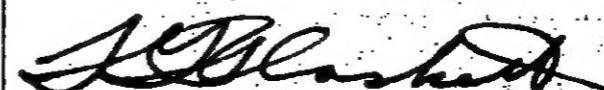
Clipper Class increased by 26% and First Class was up 40%.

In January and February, we recorded the best on-time performance in the history of the company; placing us among the top three airlines in the industry.

In baggage handling, a very critical measure for most travellers, we have now led the industry in efficiency (fewest mishandlings per thousand customers) for three years in a row. Which is an industry record.

If you've been flying with us, we thank you. If you haven't been, we look forward to proving ourselves to you.

Again and again.



Thomas G. Plaskett
Chairman and Chief Executive Officer
Pan American World Airways, Inc.

PAN AM

Hospitals' waiting lists still growing

By Jill Sherman, Social Services Correspondent

THE number of patients waiting for hospital treatment in England is still rising, although there has been a slight drop in those needing in-patient treatment, according to figures published by the Department of Health yesterday.

In-patient waiting times have also been cut but nearly one in four have still been on the list for over a year.

The latest statistical bulletin from the department shows that 699,000 patients were waiting to be admitted to hospital at the end of last September, 1 per cent fewer than the previous March.

Over the same period, however, the number of patient waiting to be treated as day cases rose by 6 per cent to 182,000, despite a 7 per cent increase in the number of cases treated during the six months.

The total waiting list over the period therefore rose from 876,800 to 881,000, some 31,000 more than in September 1988. If self-deferred cases are included, the latest figures rose to 929,000. Last month a report from the College of Health, using earlier figures, showed that waiting lists across the United Kingdom had exceeded one million.

The bulletin also shows that a total of 1,360,000 in-patient and day cases were treated between March and September.

WAITING LISTS FOR REGIONAL HEALTH AUTHORITIES

Region	All cases less self-deferred	Sept 88	March 89	Sept 89
Ordinary admissions:				
Northern	36,000	36,800	36,700	
Yorkshire	51,800	50,800	47,500	
Trent	55,100	56,900	53,500	
East Anglian	33,400	35,500	35,400	
North West Thames	44,800	43,000	44,200	
North East Thames	79,400	75,100	69,100	
South East Thames	55,800	54,000	57,000	
South West Thames	41,000	45,100	41,000	
Wessex	41,200	42,500	42,700	
Oxford	33,000	35,400	34,300	
South Western	43,400	45,200	47,700	
West Midlands	72,500	71,600	72,200	
Mersey	32,100	32,000	30,300	
North Western	63,800	57,200	70,500	
Special Health Auths	5,000	10,000	8,500	
England	691,100	704,700	696,800	
Day admissions:				
Northern	10,700	11,700	11,500	
Yorkshire	13,200	13,300	13,900	
Trent	9,700	10,400	11,400	
East Anglian	7,400	8,300	8,200	
North West Thames	9,100	9,500	10,000	
North East Thames	10,500	12,200	14,800	
South East Thames	11,300	11,700	12,600	
South West Thames	8,300	10,900	11,400	
Wessex	8,200	8,300	8,800	
Oxford	6,500	7,400	8,200	
South Western	12,900	14,600	15,000	
West Midlands	17,100	18,600	20,500	
Mersey	15,800	14,200	13,900	
North Western	18,000	19,500	20,600	
Special Health Auths	1,300	1,300	1,600	
England	159,800	172,100	182,300	
TOTAL	850,900	876,800	880,800	

Bart's consultants reject opting-out

By Our Social Services Correspondent

SENIOR doctors at a leading London teaching hospital have narrowly voted against applying to opt out of health authority control.

Consultants at St Bartholomew's Hospital, seen as one of the Government's flagships for self-governing hospitals, voted 91 to 76 against becoming an independent trust in a ballot organized by the Electoral Reform Society. Of the 201 consultants balloted, 167 papers were returned, an 83.6 per cent response.

The vote was in marked contrast to a ballot held a year ago when over two thirds of consultants backed the management's plan to put forward an expression of interest.

However, Dr Ken Grant, district general manager of City and Hackney health authority, insisted yesterday that the application would go ahead regardless of the ballot result, which he claimed was due to a misunderstanding of the reforms. When the consultants were asked whether they

had been consulted, he said:

"We do not know what is going to happen if we become an independent trust, and people are wary about change."

Mr William Shand, chairman of the hospital's medical council, said yesterday many colleagues were concerned about the effect on local GP services and the ability to provide a comprehensive local service if the hospital became self-governing.

"We do not know what is going to happen if we become an independent trust, and people are wary about change," said Mr Shand, a general surgeon at Bart's.

Dr Grant, who has been a strong exponent of NHS trusts, refused to be put out by the ballot result and said he was surprised so many consultants had backed the idea. If there had been fewer than 30 per cent voting in favour he would have taken more notice, he said. "The management is still proceeding with the concept of the trust."

Heart cases grow as thoughts turn to spring and gardening

HEART doctors have been alerted to a growing spring-time heart disorder — lawnmower angina.

A top specialist issued a warning to doctors that some of the seemingly innocuous pains reported as the weather turns may not be as innocent as they appear.

In a letter to *The Lancet*, Dr Michael Peitch, a consultant at Papworth heart hospital in Cambridgeshire, diagnosed the complaint often seen in men bathing round the garden for the first time in the spring.

He said yesterday: "I see cases every year at this time. It's a common disorder and

the peculiar combination of pushing and shoveling is usually enough to bring on an attack."

The victim was usually a middle-aged man complaining of an aching chest after attempting to mow the lawn. Both doctor and patient would usually attribute it to a simple muscle strain.

After further attempts to cut the grass, however, a return to the doctor revealed a more sinister explanation — the heart disease angina brought on by a sudden burst of exercise after winter months accumulating excess fat. Dr Peitch said: "It's the first real exercise many men get after

Warmer seas invite antipodean fish

By Ruth Gledhill

A LARGE grouper fish normally found off Australia, in the Mediterranean or other warm seas has been caught six miles south of Lyme Regis off the Dorset coast.

Scientists believe the arrival of the fish in Britain, where water is considered too cold for them to survive, could be further evidence of the greenhouse effect warming the sea.

The 2lb fish, which is more than 2ft long and brown with sandy speckles, was spotted flapping among a catch of plaice, skate, dogfish and cod by Mr Chris Wason, captain of the Sea Seeker.

Mr Wason, aged 26, said: "I caught it when we were trawling as usual. I had no idea what it was. It was pretty nasty-looking, with spines on its back."

The fish is considered a delicacy in warmer climates but Mr Wason said: "I do not fancy it for supper myself. I like to know what I am eating."

Mr John Wason, his father, aged 54, said he will sell the fish at Brixham market in Devon today, where he predicted it would probably be bought as bait.

He said: "I have seen one once before, in the Canary Islands two years ago. I tried to catch one then and failed. I was with a large party and we were all disappointed. I never thought I would see one here."

He said: "It has terrible teeth, like needles."

The fish is the latest in a series of warm-water species to be discovered off the British coast.

A species of seahorse was caught off Devon late last year and the marbled electric ray and the triggerfish have been found off the South-West.

Almost all those waiting for admission need surgical operations with nearly half requiring one of seven common procedures — hernia repair, varicose veins, hip replacement, examinations of joints, tonsils, sterilizations and cataract removal.

The bulletin confirms that wide geographical variations still exist both in waiting times and the length of lists.

The longest in-patient waiting lists are in West Midlands region (72,200), North-Western region (70,500) and North-East Thames region (69,100). The shortest are in Mersey (30,300) and Oxford (34,300).

The national times to clear in-patient lists ranged from 15 weeks in Northern region to 27 weeks in South-West Thames region. The median waiting time is 22 weeks.

Almost all those waiting for admission need surgical operations with nearly half requiring one of seven common procedures — hernia repair, varicose veins, hip replacement, examinations of joints, tonsils, sterilizations and cataract removal.

Miss Sylva Swaby, a research scientist of the Marine Biological Association at Plymouth, is compiling a data base of rare and unusual fish found around Britain in a project funded by the Nature Conservancy Council.

She said the grouper could be one of three closely related varieties: *Polyprion americanus*, *Epinephelus guaza* and *Epinephelus alexandrinus*.

"My data base is not complete yet but I can say from laboratory records that warm-water species are occurring in British waters in greater numbers.

"It is difficult to say why this is until I have the full information on each fish. But I think the weather has been exceptional and species move with water temperature."

Mr Alan Eastcott, curator of the Brighton Aquarium, said the sea was warmer than usual for the time of year. "It is very

unusual to fish a grouper in Britain. I have never heard of one before.

It is still only April. Tropical species would not survive in our normal winter. It is quite possible that there is a change in our climate. Once again we have had a mild winter and the greenhouse effect cannot be ruled out."

The aquarium contains a grouper from Australia, the source of some startling legends about the fish.

Antipodean myths of grouper

Ministers back £880m barrage for tidal power

By Nick Nuttall, Technology Correspondent

THE Government is moving to back a vast flagship energy project on the Mersey.

Ministers believe that the proposed 1,800-metre Mersey Barrage to generate electricity from the tides could be the key to restoring the Government's green energy credentials, industry sources say.

Those credentials, environmentalists and groups hoping to generate electricity from schemes such as wind farms and waste-into-power plants say, are in tatters after an agreement with the European Commission on a revised electricity privatization plan.

As part of the privatization package a levy, primarily aimed at keeping Britain's state-owned nuclear industry afloat, is being imposed on electricity consumers. That has, however, been deemed unfair under EC competition laws.

Consequently Brussels has reluctantly ruled to allow the levy but for eight rather than the planned 15 years.

Many of the more than 300 clean power proposals lodged at the Department of Energy awaiting approval have been rendered uneconomic by the levy's reduced term, it is claimed.

The exact number of schemes that will now qualify under the Government's ceiling price of 6p per kilowatt hour is expected to be announced after the Easter recess by Mr John Wakeham, the Secretary of State for Energy.

The Mersey Barrage, the biggest of the proposals, had looked doomed, not least because the £880 million building scheme is expected to take more than eight years to complete.

Ministers at the Department of Energy are examining a variety of financing and state aid proposals which could make the project that would generate electricity for 125 years, viable without attracting hostility from Brussels.

A few carry a toxic substance in their flesh and can cause ciguatera, a form of poisoning, if eaten.

However, Brussels has reluctantly ruled to allow the levy but for eight rather than the planned 15 years.

Chief Insp Bob Lax, chairman of South Yorkshire Police Federation, had said policemen were prevented from giving evidence about the conduct of a minority of drunkards.

However, Mr Barry Devonshire, secretary of the Hillsborough Families Support Group, whose son died in the tragedy, said: "It is very worrying for the future safety and control of large crowds when police officers cannot accept their responsibilities."

Disaster inquiry 'unfair'

A CLAIM by a police chief that the Hillsborough disaster inquiry was selective and flouted the laws of natural justice showed that the police would not accept their responsibility for the tragedy, the father of one of the 95 victims said yesterday.

Chief Insp Bob Lax, chairman of South Yorkshire Police Federation, had said policemen were prevented from giving evidence about the conduct of a minority of drunkards.

However, Mr Barry Devonshire, secretary of the Hillsborough Families Support Group, whose son died in the tragedy, said: "It is very worrying for the future safety and control of large crowds when police officers cannot accept their responsibilities."



RICHARD AUSTIN

THE TIMES FRIDAY APRIL 6 1990

HOME NEWS 5

THE TIMES FRIDAY APRIL 6 1990

HOME NEWS 5

THE TIMES FRIDAY APRIL 6 1990

HOME NEWS 5

THE TIMES FRIDAY APRIL 6 1990

HOME NEWS 5

THE TIMES FRIDAY APRIL 6 1990

HOME NEWS 5

THE TIMES FRIDAY APRIL 6 1990

HOME NEWS 5

THE TIMES FRIDAY APRIL 6 1990

HOME NEWS 5

THE TIMES FRIDAY APRIL 6 1990

HOME NEWS 5

THE TIMES FRIDAY APRIL 6 1990

HOME NEWS 5

THE TIMES FRIDAY APRIL 6 1990

Positive action call to promote Catholics in Ulster Civil Service

By Edward Gorman
Irish Affairs Correspondent

THE Northern Ireland Civil Service should consider setting specific goals and timetables, or even recruiting Roman Catholics directly into senior grades, to combat the continuing imbalance between Catholics and Protestants in the higher levels of the service, a survey has recommended.

The independent survey of employment patterns, to be published next month, found that in spite of a firm commitment to equal opportunities, the upper reaches of the Civil Service are still dominated by Protestants and change in the overall religious profile has been extremely slow.

The author of the survey, Dr Robert Osborne, senior lecturer in social policy at the University of Ulster, believes it is essential, given the political influence the Civil Service in Ulster has acquired in the absence of the locally elected legislature, that radical steps are taken to ensure better representation of Roman Catholics, especially at policy-making

levels. Dr Osborne, who has studied employment practices in Northern Ireland for 10 years, said fair employment legislation which came into force in the province earlier this year obliged employers to take affirmative action to remedy deep-rooted imbalances.

That would be extremely difficult to implement in the Civil Service, however, and would face stiff resistance from unions and conservative elements alike.

"It really opens up the way in which people get promoted within the service and that is why this is a very, very sensitive issue because it would overthrow established procedures if they were to move in that direction," he said.

Although the imbalance remains acute, Dr Osborne said there is almost no evidence today that Roman Catholics are facing discrimination on religious grounds.

He described the Equal Opportunities Unit set up within the Northern Ireland Civil Service in 1984 as "one of the most sophisticated equal opportunity

monitoring systems in the UK". Dr Osborne's analysis of the unit's results between 1984 and 1989 found that in spite of its efforts the proportion of Catholics in the service rose by only just over 2 per cent; while members of each religious group among the total 30,000 staff now roughly reflects the Protestant-Catholic ratio in the working population. The 38 per cent of Catholics are still to be found mainly in the lower grades.

For example, among the 465 civil servants employed in the highest grade only 16.3 per cent were Catholics. None of the permanent secretaries is believed

to be Catholic. By contrast, in the lower secretarial grade, 40.5 per cent of staff are Catholics.

All grades showed some increase in proportionate representation of Catholics over the four-year period, but the largest occurred in the middle ranks.

"It is this under-representation of Catholics at the most senior levels, where key administrative and policy decisions are made, which causes the most political embarrassment to the Northern Ireland Civil Service," Dr Osborne writes.

He attributes the imbalance to a

number of factors including the location of some government departments in areas dominated by one religious group, the fact that Catholic civil servants tend to be younger than their Protestant counterparts and the fact that they are more likely to be women.

The biggest hindrance to equal opportunities is the marked differential in examination performance between the two groups.

Protestants consistently outpace Catholics at O and A level and Catholic women in particular do far less well than their Protestant contemporaries, translating into much lower Catholic representa-

tion. Dr Osborne's analysis thus suggests a fundamental failing in Catholic education in Northern Ireland which appears not to be keeping pace with standards at Protestant schools.

Roman Catholics, for example, do not study as much mathematics and science as Protestants, accounting for the fact that they make up only 23.3 per cent of scientific posts in the service.

Dr Osborne makes two key recommendations to remedy the overall problem: direct entry for Catholics at senior level from other organizations, and the adoption of affirmative action procedures.

"In the context of the affirmative actions provisions of the new fair employment legislation, the question that could be posed is, is it time for the Northern Ireland Civil Service to institute a specific goal and associated timetable for the increased representation of Catholics at the most senior grades?" he concludes.

The position now is nevertheless a vast improvement on the

late 1960s and early 1970s when about 94 per cent of civil servants at staff officer and above were Protestants, a proportion which had remained virtually unchanged since 1927.

• The Court of Appeal yesterday reserved its decision on applications by two Irishmen and a woman for leave to appeal against their conviction of conspiracy to murder Mr Tom King, then Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, and persons unknown, but gave them leave to appeal against 25-year prison sentences.

After a four-day hearing, Lord Justice Beldam, sitting with Mr Justice Tucker and Mr Justice Fennell, gave no indication of the success or otherwise of the conviction applications by the so-called Winchester Three.

No date for the decision was given. The hearing of appeals by Martin Shanahan, John McCann and Finbar Cullen against the sentences imposed by Mr Justice Swinton Thomas at Winchester Crown Court on October 28 1988, will be heard later.

Saudi change of mind on US tank heralds UK deal

By Michael Evans, Defence Correspondent

SAUDI ARABIA has opened up the possibility of another big arms deal with Britain, after the £15 billion Tornado jet fighter contract signed two years ago, according to sources yesterday.

The Saudi Government has been in the market for about 600 tanks to replace its now ageing fleet. The favoured tank was the American Abrams M1A2, which is also being offered to the British Army to replace the Chieftain.

There now appears to be a change of heart in Riyadh, however, after a revision by the Pentagon of the costs of the Abrams, in the light of the US budget decision to stop production of the tank for domestic use.

The Saudi Government is now keen to look at Britain's Challenger 2 tank. It is being developed by Vickers Defence

Systems of Leeds in an attempt to win the Chieftain replacement contract against the strong competition of the Abrams, the West German Leopard 2 and the French Leclerc.

Sir Colin Chandler, managing director of Vickers and until last year head of the Ministry of Defence's export sales department, has been invited to Saudi Arabia to discuss the possibility of a tank deal, although much will depend on who wins the British contract. He leaves for Riyadh this weekend.

Sir Colin was intimately involved in the £15 billion Al-Yamamah contract with Saudi Arabia, which included the sale of more than 100 Tornados as well as Hawk 200 trainers, six munitioners, Black Hawk helicopters and the construction of a large air

base in the south-east of the country.

The Saudis were at first interested in buying 315 Abrams M1A2s, according to reports. That was at the original price of about \$2.3 million each. After the Pentagon budget cuts earlier this year and the decision to halt the production of Abrams tanks for the US Army, the price offered to the Saudis is believed to have risen to about \$5 million a tank.

The change of mind in Riyadh now means that the British tank is back in the running.

When the Saudis first showed an interest in replacing their old tanks—a mixture of French and American ones—they tested the Abrams, Challenger 1, Leclerc and the Brazilian Osorio, which has a turreted built by Vickers.

The Saudis were impressed with the US tank and the Osorio. Challenger performed badly. It was reported that Saudi Arabia might purchase a mix of tanks, 300 Abrams and 300 Osorios.

But Challenger 2 is a new design with a different turret, if Vickers were to win both the British and the Saudi contracts, its future and that of its 1,630 Challenger workforce would be assured.

To compete for the British Army contract, Vickers has been given until September to produce nine Challenger 2 prototypes. The company passed the second development milestone demanded by the Government last month.

The problem for Vickers and the foreign companies competing for the Chieftain replacement contract is that the Government has made clear that the original requirement about 600 new tanks will be cut back.

That will make even stronger the renewed competition for the Saudi contract and other Middle East sales that might follow.

reported that the level of PAYE arrears had remained steady in recent years with about £750 million overdue in the long term and an estimated £2 billion for monthly tax payments overdue from employers and contractors.

A pilot scheme has also been launched on "intensive telephoning" to put pressure on late tax payers.

The investigation also found that serious delays were undermining the collection of more than £5.6 billion a year from the self-employed. Arrears in schedule D payments by the self-employed had risen from £1.7 billion in 1985 to £2.3 billion in 1988.

National Audit Office report on Inland Revenue: collection and enforcement of debts (Stationery Office, £5.70)

Firms face action on overdue taxes

By Sheila Gana, Political Reporter

THE Inland Revenue is to introduce a scheme of penalties today on firms which fall behind with paying their employees' tax.

It coincides with disclosures from the National Audit Office, the public spending watchdog, that more than £5 billion of outstanding tax on average is owed to the Exchequer.

In the tax year which starts today, the Inland Revenue plans to introduce tougher penalties on the worst cases of outstanding taxes. Its first effects will be felt in August on employers found to be more than three months behind.

The scheme brings in interim penalty procedures. Further powers to charge interest automatically on late payment of PAYE are planned for 1993. The National Audit Office

Forecast of 25% more students in four years

By David Tytler, Education Editor

THE number of students is likely to increase by a quarter in the next four years, providing sufficient recruits for most professions, commerce and industry, despite the falling population, according to a Government survey published yesterday.

Mr John MacGregor, Secretary of State for Education and Science, said: "I don't want to sound complacent but supply and demand are reasonably in balance up to 1992."

"But there will be an increasing demand for people with a broader education and there will be shortages in some areas where employers are likely to experience difficulties. I hope that the signals get back to the schools."

"There is scope for more effective use of the growing number of both new and established graduates."

Mr MacGregor said that there were likely to be shortages in the construction industry, chemistry, engineering, finance and business services based on a survey of 1,191 private employers and government departments, local authorities and the health and education services.

He said that the survey took place in 1989 at a period of high economic growth when it was possible that employers believed they would need more new staff than might now be required. Recruitment figures could only be estimated up to 1992 because few

employers planned more than three years ahead.

Between 1988 and 1992 the number of new graduates is expected to rise by 19 per cent and by 26 per cent by 1993, when about 156,000 people are expected to graduate.

The report published by six government departments was carried out for the Government by the Policy Studies Institute and the Institute for Employment Research.

It said that many graduates were employed below their ability.

In 1987 about 4 per cent of new graduates were in clerical or secretarial jobs and 31 per cent of graduates thought they were over-qualified for the work they were doing.

The report said: "Employers do not consider a degree essential for a significant proportion of jobs taken by new graduates."

The report showed that about a quarter of new graduates changed jobs within two years.

Employers believe graduates took longer to train than other recruits. "Firms reported that new graduates took an average of one working year to become fully effective," the report said.

Nearly half the employers interviewed had at least one graduate. Only 4 per cent said

24-hour watch kept on golden eagles' eggs

By Ruth Gledhill

BIRD wardens and volunteers are mounting a round-the-clock vigil to guard two eggs laid by England's only pair of breeding golden eagles.

The eggs, described by a warden as "whitish with brown splashes", have been laid later than is usual in freezing conditions in an eyrie on a windswept crag 1,500ft above sea level.

The exact location of the eyrie, somewhere between the peak of the 2,663ft High Street mountain and the Riggindale valley in the Lake District, is a closely guarded secret.

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Birds' Haweswater Reserve over the coming Bank Holiday weekend.

Four full-time wardens with help from volunteers, assisted by electronic surveillance equipment, have already begun a 24-hour vigil to protect the eggs. Birdwatchers will be directed to a viewing point about a mile from the eyrie.

The main risk is posed, not by thieves, but by ramblers and day-trippers who are unaware of the eagles. A small disturbance could frighten away the birds.

Eagles have nested in Riggindale for

21 years and have successfully reared 14 chicks between them. The current pair has raised five youngsters.

Wardens have been unable to see

the eggs in detail because of the bad weather but knew they had been laid when the male eagle began spending time sitting on the nest.

Mr Ken Proudfit, contract warden, said that the male shared the incubation with the female.

Only one chick is likely to survive.

In previous years, the older has killed the younger when it hatched a few days later. The eggs are expected to hatch in mid-May and the surviving chick should leave the nest towards the end of July, although the parents will feed it for a further two months.

After that, its future is uncertain.

Previous chicks have disappeared in the direction of the Pennines, where there have been some sightings, but

eagles do not reach maturity for five years. Up to 80 per cent fail to survive that period, lost mainly to inexperience and starvation.

• Migrant birds enticed to Britain by unusually warm weather, are at risk because of the sudden drop in temperatures, an expert said yesterday. Hundreds of birds have arrived early in Devon and Cornwall only to find the area hit by icy winds and snow showers.

"Last week they were flying over the Sahara and they landed here in warm spring weather. Now, unless the winds change from the current North-easterly, they will die," Mr John Waldon, conservation officer for the RSPB, said.

Waterboard staff at Poole, Dorset, have been put on alert

after a worker was bitten by an adder.

Adder alert

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Appeal boost

A £600,000 appeal to repair the Abbot Hall museum and art gallery in Kendal, Cumbria, yesterday received donations totalling £150,000 from South Lakeland council and the Frieda Scott and Francis C Scott charitable trusts.

Marquess sued

The Marquess of Bristol faces a High Court writ for £6,842 allegedly owed to the solicitors Andrew Begg and Co of St Helier, Jersey.

Raider jailed

A bank robber who used a plastic pistol to steal £1,500 was jailed for six years by Stafford Crown Court yesterday.

Francis Carroll, of Edgaston, Birmingham, admitted robbery and possessing the imitation firearm with intent.

Pie jobs go

A drop in demand for traditional hot pies means that all 130 staff at West Country Frozen Foods, in Stalbridge, Dorset, will lose their jobs in August.

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Republic is 'seen as a haven for terrorists'

IRISH AFFAIRS

THE Irish Republic was perceived in Britain as a safe haven for terrorists, Mr Ian Gow (Eastbourne, C) said yesterday in a Commons Easter adjournment debate on the future of the Anglo-Irish agreement.

He was referring to recent decisions by the republic's Supreme Court, including its refusal to extradite two escapees from the Maze Prison because the Irish constitution states that its national territory extends to the whole of Ireland.

It was a myth that a precondition to co-operation between the governments of the United Kingdom and the Irish Republic was dependent on the signing of the agreement, he said.

"If that were the reality, if the republic said 'we are only going to co-operate if you give us the right to put forward views and proposals about how part of the United Kingdom should be governed', it would be a most massive indictment of the honour and integrity and commitment to ending violence of the Government of the Irish Republic."

The situation had come about because the Prime Minister had been misled as to the reaction of the Unionists to the agreement and the Cabinet, too, had been misled and not properly advised.

"We can readily understand why that was so. The Government of the Irish Republic had taken into its confidence the SDLP. The Government had

had no discussions with the Unionists beforehand.

"There is a sense of disbelief that we could confer this place of special privilege upon the Government of the Irish Republic, whose constitution still lays claim to Northern Ireland."

In 1974, the Conservative Party had promised a commitment which stated that "in the absence of devolved government, we shall seek to set up a regional council, or councils, with widely devolved powers over local matters." He was still waiting for that commitment to be implemented.

Mr John Cope, Minister of State for Northern Ireland, said that the Government remained committed to the Anglo-Irish agreement and the principles it embodied.

It was designed to address the question of how the legitimate interest of the Irish Government in matters within Northern Ireland could be acknowledged without diluting United Kingdom sovereignty or the status of Northern Ireland as part of the United Kingdom.

Article 1 of the agreement provided a formal acknowledgement by both governments of the factual status of Northern Ireland as part of the United Kingdom and that that status would be changed only by the will of the majority.

"A close relationship with the Irish Republic such as is provided by the agreement is an essential component of our efforts to ensure that terrorism does not succeed in Northern Ireland."

The Government did not regard the agreement as a panacea that would provide the solution to all Northern Ireland's problems. It provided a valuable framework, but was not immutable or incapable of improvement.

During an earlier debate on extradition from the Irish Republic, an MP suggested that the riot at Strangeways prison would be used in the republic as another reason for not extraditing people to the UK.

Mr William Rees (London-derry East, UUP) predicted that the riot would allow the republic to argue that those extradited to the UK would not be safe from ill treatment by other prisoners.

What would happen if the British authorities ever required the extradition of those recently named as the "real" Birmingham bombers? "I do not believe that there is any chance of getting any of those people back for questioning or for trial."

Dr Brian Mawhinney, Under Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, said that defence lawyers in extradition cases examined political issues in Northern Ireland to seek to "justify" a fugitive's assertions that the offence was legitimately politically motivated.

Progress on extradition had been made since the signing of the Anglo-Irish agreement, but the British Government could not be satisfied with things as they were.

"We will be pursuing urgently with the Government of the Republic of Ireland our concern that the system as a whole should work effectively."

Australia to get document

Legislation is to be introduced to enable the British Government to give to Australia the original copy of the Australian Constitution Act, 1900, Sir Patrick Mayhew, Attorney General, said in a Commons written reply yesterday.

He said that, although the document was on display in Parliament House, Canberra, because it was a public record it could not be disposed of. A Bill would be introduced to enable the Government to release the document as a gift.

Further £1/2m for Romania

The British Government is to give a further £500,000 to help to improve health care in Romania, Mrs Lynda Chalker, Minister for Overseas Development, announced in a Commons written reply yesterday. The money would go to the World Health Organization's programme of assistance.

Catering sale

Mr John Major, Chancellor of the Exchequer, said in a Commons written reply that he had commissioned a study into the future of the Civil Service Catering Organisation, including the possibility of its being privatized.

Ivory stocks

The stock of elephant ivory held in Hong Kong is 472 tonnes, 356 tonnes of which is available for trading. Mr William Waldegrave, Minister of State, Foreign Office, said in a Commons written reply.

Costly queries

The average cost of providing a written answer to a parliamentary question is £54, Sir Geoffrey Howe, Leader of the Commons, said in a written reply.

Royal Assent

The following Acts received Royal Assent: Criminal Justice (International Co-operation); Nottingham Park Estate.

Easter recess

Both Houses adjourned for the Easter recess yesterday and will resume on Wednesday, April 18.

Hong Kong battle

GOVERNMENT whips left Westminster yesterday to prepare for a busy Easter telephoning Conservative MPs to whittle down the expected backbench rebellion on the Hong Kong nationality package (Philip Webster writes).

With at least 20 left-wing Labour MPs expected to defy the leadership line of voting against the Bill to grant citizenship to 50,000 heads of household, the Government seems assured of getting a majority for the second reading the day after the Commons returns from the Easter recess.

Government and Labour whips have felt for some time that there was little danger of the Bill's falling at its first hurdle, a view unchanged after Wednes-



Mr Neil Kinnock in Oxford Street, central London, yesterday, discussing with Mr Harry Shepherd, director of the retailers' forum, the Oxford Street Association, the impact on shops of the uniform business rate

Company chiefs' rises attacked

LARGE pay increases awarded to senior executives were condemned by a Conservative MP for causing anxiety and jealousy among lower-paid staff. Mr Hugh Dykes (Harrow East) was also critical of directors who negotiated long contracts as protection in the event of a takeover.

Mr Dykes said the Government would be seen as unwitting agents in the creation of an unfair society if the Department of Employment enforced wage earners to show restraint but paid no attention to the excessive amounts that some chief executives, chairmen or managing directors were paying themselves.

Lord King of Wartnaby had received a

PAY AWARDS

116 per cent pay rise last year as chairman of British Airways and had been confronted by angry shareholders at a BA meeting.

There was also the growing abuse by directors and chief executives who were giving themselves large contracts over three, four or five years at the outset of their service or when threatened by a takeover bid so that, if the worst came to the worst, they would be protected. These contract arrangements should be established only after a chief executive, managing director

or executive chairman had already started a successful remodelling or expansion of the company rather than from day one.

Mr Patrick Nicholls, Under Secretary of State for Employment, said it was not for the Government to decide appropriate remuneration for key managerial jobs.

The justification for pay increases for chief executives and managing directors was affordability and the need to recruit and retain such people, and that was a matter between firms and shareholders. The average chief executive pay in the UK was £62,520, which, a recent survey said, was considerably lower than the average in West Germany, France and Switzerland.

Soviet Union warned of Baltic perils

FOREIGN OFFICE

IT WOULD be dangerous for the Soviet Union to put an impossible hurdle in the way of granting independence to the Baltic states, Mr William Waldegrave, Minister of State, Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, said.

"Nothing could be worse than the idea occurring in the Baltic states that they will be tricked into a cut-de-sac", he said in an adjournment debate.

It would then be difficult to control people's frustrations and that could lead to danger.

Mr David Atkinson (Bournemouth East, C), who raised the subject, said that until now the Western governments' line in public had been that the independence of the Baltic states was a matter for the Soviet Union.

"That is a line that I do not believe that this House will,

either than a Soviet problem.

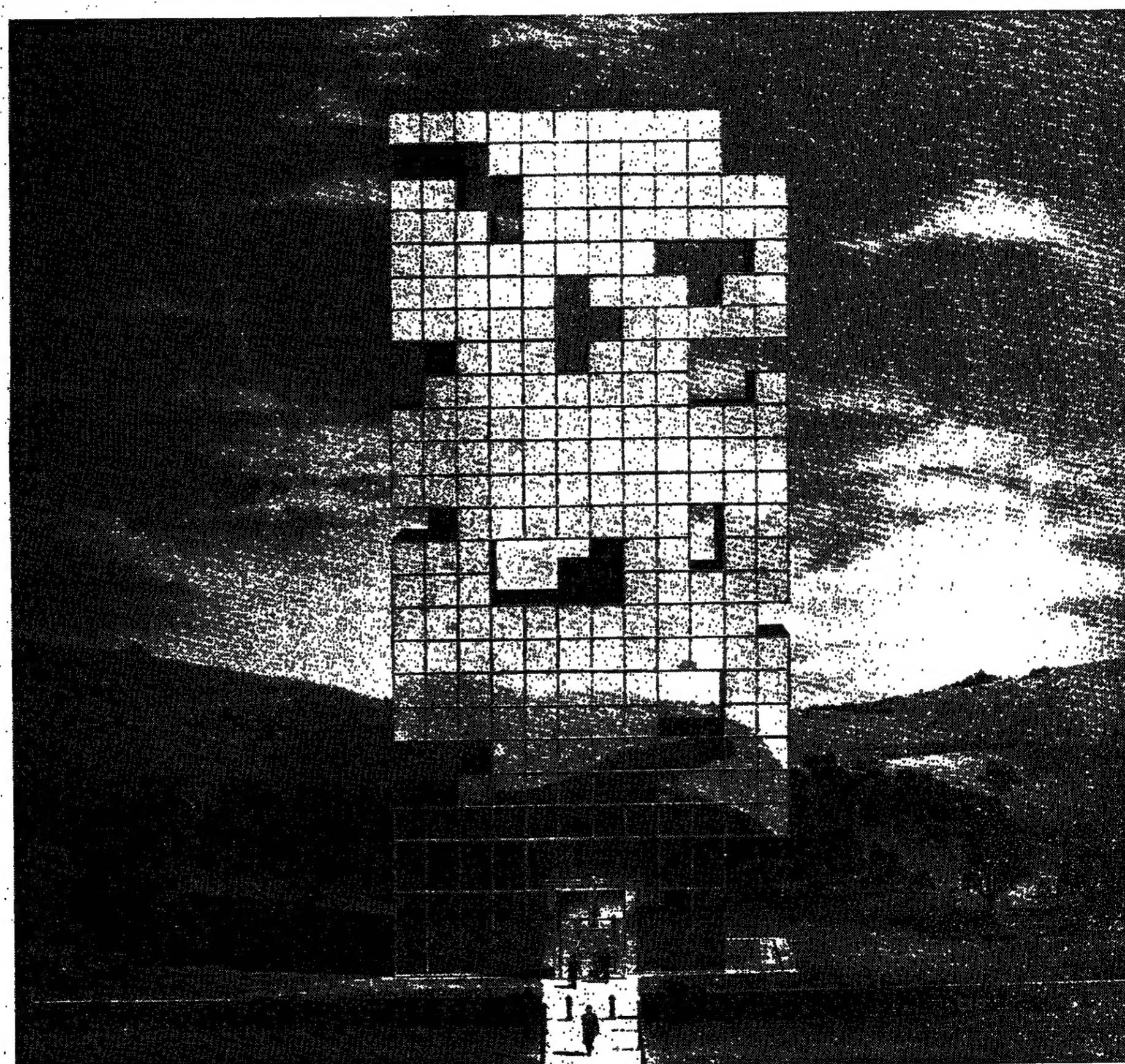
The secret protocol of 1939 between Ribbentrop and Molotov, which had been followed by a Soviet takeover of Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia, had made this a special case — a European rather than a Soviet problem.

The events of the past two years had proved beyond reasonable doubt that the people of those states had demonstrated and voted for nothing less than independence.

There was evidence that even the Russian populations of those states would welcome the prosperity that would go with independence.

Britain had taken steps to make clear that, although they had been urging restraint on the people of the Baltic states, they would also be urging restraint on the Soviet Union.

There should be a dialogue about how the Baltic peoples should achieve their legal independence.



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Venda homeland leader toppled in military coup

Thohoyandou, South Africa
PRESIDENT Frank Radebe of Venda, the smallest of South Africa's four nominally independent black homelands, was toppled from power yesterday in a military coup led by Colonel Gabriel Ramushwana, deputy chief of the territory's defence force. There were no reports of bloodshed.

News of the coup was greeted with singing and dancing in the streets, the independent South African Press Association reported.

Announcing the takeover

on Radio Thohoyandou, Colonel Ramushwana advised people to go home and to return to work on Monday. He said he would lead the territory until it is incorporated into South Africa.

All shops and government offices in the territory were closed after the announcement.

The colonel did not mention the fate of Mr Radebe, whose government, which has been the target of mass protests in the past few weeks, had been virtually crippled by a six-week strike by civil servants over pay. Worst hit have been schools and transport.

Colonel Ramushwana did, however, announce that his superior officer, the South African brigadier who served as Venda's defence force chief, had resigned along with all the members of the Cabinet.

During the civil service strike, several demonstrations were dispersed by police firing guns and there were a number of deaths. The protesters demanded an investigation into allegations that some Venda Cabinet members participated in "ritual murder" and witchcraft.

The demonstrators have also made demands that the 2,500 sq. mile republic be reincorporated into South Africa.

There were bomb attacks on government buildings here at the weekend.

In Cape Town, President de Klerk of South Africa said that he had heard about the coup, adding: "We have been concerned about the situation in Venda." Venda is the third homeland to undergo a military coup in the past 2½ years. There was an attempted coup in the fourth, Bophuthatswana, in February, 1988, but President Lucas Mangope was rescued by the South African Police.

South Africa also has six tribal homelands which have refused to accept independence which is, in any event, not recognized by other countries. Independence effectively does little more than deprive residents of the homelands of their South African citizenship and residential, pension and work rights there.

Venda is in the far northeast of South Africa, adjoining the Kruger National Park game reserve, with a strip of South African territory dividing it from Zimbabwe. Like other homelands, it has become increasingly restive as Pretoria prepares to talk to black leaders about power sharing. (AFP, AP, Reuter)

Politics of Natal feud underlined

By Andrew McEwan, Diplomatic Editor

A LEADING African tribal chief has come to Britain to challenge the British perception of the conflict in South Africa as a struggle between black groups, separate from the apartheid issue.

Chief Mhlabuzima Maphumulo is president of the Congress of Traditional Leaders of South Africa, linking 1,000 clan chiefs who are mostly sympathetic to the African National Congress.

His home was one of hundreds burnt down in recent fighting round Pietermaritzburg. In the Zulu language, his name can be translated as meaning "This World is Tough".

He says that the fighting, in which 2,000 people have died since 1987, is part of a wider struggle between what he called "progressive forces" and the Government.

He said a key factor was that the special constables used to patrol the areas were recruited mainly from among members of Inkatha, the Zulu-based movement led by Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi. The con-

stable tended to support and arm other Inkatha members, giving them the upper hand in fighting against Zulu clans which support the ANC. The effect was to reinforce the Government in its struggle against the ANC.

Chief Maphumulo, who describes himself as an ANC sympathizer, was strongly opposed to any public appearance by Mr Nelson Mandela, the vice-president of the ANC, in the company of Chief Buthelezi.

The two men were to have attended a rally at Taylor's Hill, Pietermaritzburg, on Monday, but it was called off at short notice.

Chief Maphumulo said this was because it would not have been safe for Mr Mandela to appear in an Inkatha-controlled stronghold, but he also argued that it would not have succeeded in reducing the violence.

He said that unless Chief Buthelezi instructed his supporters to stop the violence, joint appeals could not be effective.

Black leaders hold key to ending war of vengeance

From Gavin Bell, Edendale, Natal

THE hills were silent and Ennermentia and Selestina Macwabe were asleep when their door flew open. The first burst of gunfire hit Ennermentia in the chest, and she and her unborn child died instantly. The second killed her sister, whose body was then set alight.

Ennermentia's young son, covered by her fallen torso and her blood, survived. A Catholic priest summoned to the scene described "a vision of hell".

The carnage in Natal has a gut-churning impact when one is confronted by the remains of its innocent victims. Mr

Nelson Mandela, who viewed the aftermath of a similar attack this week, was visibly shaken by the experience.

It is difficult to imagine an end to the murderous conflict between his followers and those of Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, Chief Minister of the KwaZulu tribal homeland and leader of the conservative Inkatha movement. The roots go deeper than political rivalry and are now entangled in a miasma of vendettas which has claimed 1,400 lives since September, 1987. The revenge killings have acquired a momentum of their own and unleashed hoodlums and lunatics on both sides.

No matter how many troops and riot police are deployed, in the end only Mr Mandela and Chief Buthelezi can restore peace. As Lieutenant Peet Bothma, the local police spokesman, said: "We could be there for 300 years and nothing would be solved. It is a political problem."

Meeting Mr Mandela amid the mayhem is like consulting a doctor in a crisis. The patient is critically ill, and one wishes to be reassured that he is in good hands. One leaves with the impression that, if anyone can stop the haemorrhage, he is the man.

Under conflicting pressures from friends and adversaries, Mr Mandela is deeply impulsive. His anguish over the killings and his resolve to halt them are clearly genuine. Personal ambitions – if indeed he has any – are submerged by far greater concern for the welfare and advancement of

They were buried on Tuesday.

These sentiments will not be easily dispelled, and Mr Mandela is correct in cautioning that neither soldiers nor appeals for peace will end the violence overnight. For the Macwabe sisters, who were among his admirers, his intervention is already too late.

The pro-Hindi drive is infuriating states where the language is not widely spoken or understood. The southern Tamil-speaking state of Tamil Nadu announced that it would refuse to deal with Uttar Pradesh or Madhya Pradesh if communications were received only in Hindi.

Mr K. Anbazhagan, Tamil Nadu's education minister, said the state would not reply to correspondence unless it was written in English. He urged other states to follow suit, arguing that English was the only language that could strengthen India's communication system.

Pro-Hindi activists are also demanding a ban on schools that teach in English. Most higher-level

nameplates and signposts would in future be solely in Hindi. The teaching of English in schools, however, will still be allowed.

Mr Sunderlal Patwa, Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh, said that "serious notice will be taken of those not using Hindi in day-to-day functioning".

The remark was plainly meant as a warning to government officials that they risk losing their jobs unless they comply.

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Señor Mario Vargas Llosa, front-runner in Peru's presidential race, smiling in a hail of confetti at a Lima rally

Syria and Iraq move to close ranks

From Christopher Walker
Cairo

THE bitter personal and ideological feud waged between Syria and Iraq was put aside yesterday as the 21 Arab nations stepped up efforts to close ranks against a feared pre-emptive raid by Israel against Iraq.

The official Syrian media signalled the change of heart in Damascus when they quoted Mr Farouk al-Shara, the Foreign Minister, as declaring: "We in Syria express support to any Arab country which is subjected to threats by Israel because we consider Israel, which occupies Arab territories, as the joint enemy of all Arabs. We are committed to this solidarity, regardless of the dispute between us and that Arab country (Iraq)."

Differences between Iraq and Syria, long ruled by rival wings of the Baath Socialist Party, were seen as one of the main obstacles to Arab unity against recent Israeli policies.

Both countries are considered advanced in the ability to deploy chemical weapons.

In recent weeks Egypt has played an increasing role in efforts to bring Baghdad and Damascus together.

The moves towards unity intensified further yesterday when the four-nation Arab Co-operation Council, representing Iraq, Egypt, North Yemen and Jordan, strongly supported Iraq's right to "legitimate self-defence against aggression" in response to criticism of Baghdad's threat to use chemical weapons if attacked by Israel.

The Zulu leader is now calling on Mr Mandela to meet him anywhere at any time. Such talks offer the only realistic prospect of peace.

Along the highway linking pro-African National Congress townships on the banks of the Umsunduzi River with Inkatha communities there is the usual mixture of fear, anger and anguish.

These sentiments will not be easily dispelled, and Mr Mandela is correct in cautioning that neither soldiers nor

appeals for peace will end the violence overnight. For the Macwabe sisters, who were among his admirers, his intervention is already too late.

Their people. Under the circumstances, his restraint and wisdom are truly remarkable.

One wonders whether the same may be said of Chief Buthelezi, who effectively wrecked plans for a joint peace rally with Mr Mandela this week by unilaterally declaring that it would be held in an Inkatha stronghold – despite having given assurances that the venue would be mutually agreed.

The other side called off the event, on the reasonable assumption that it would be unsafe for them. Since Chief Buthelezi is neither naive nor stupid, one is left to speculate on his motives.

Mr Robert Haswell, a Democratic Party MP, believes the initiative lies with the Zulu chief. "Buthelezi can stop the violence any time he wants. He can turn it on and off like a tap."

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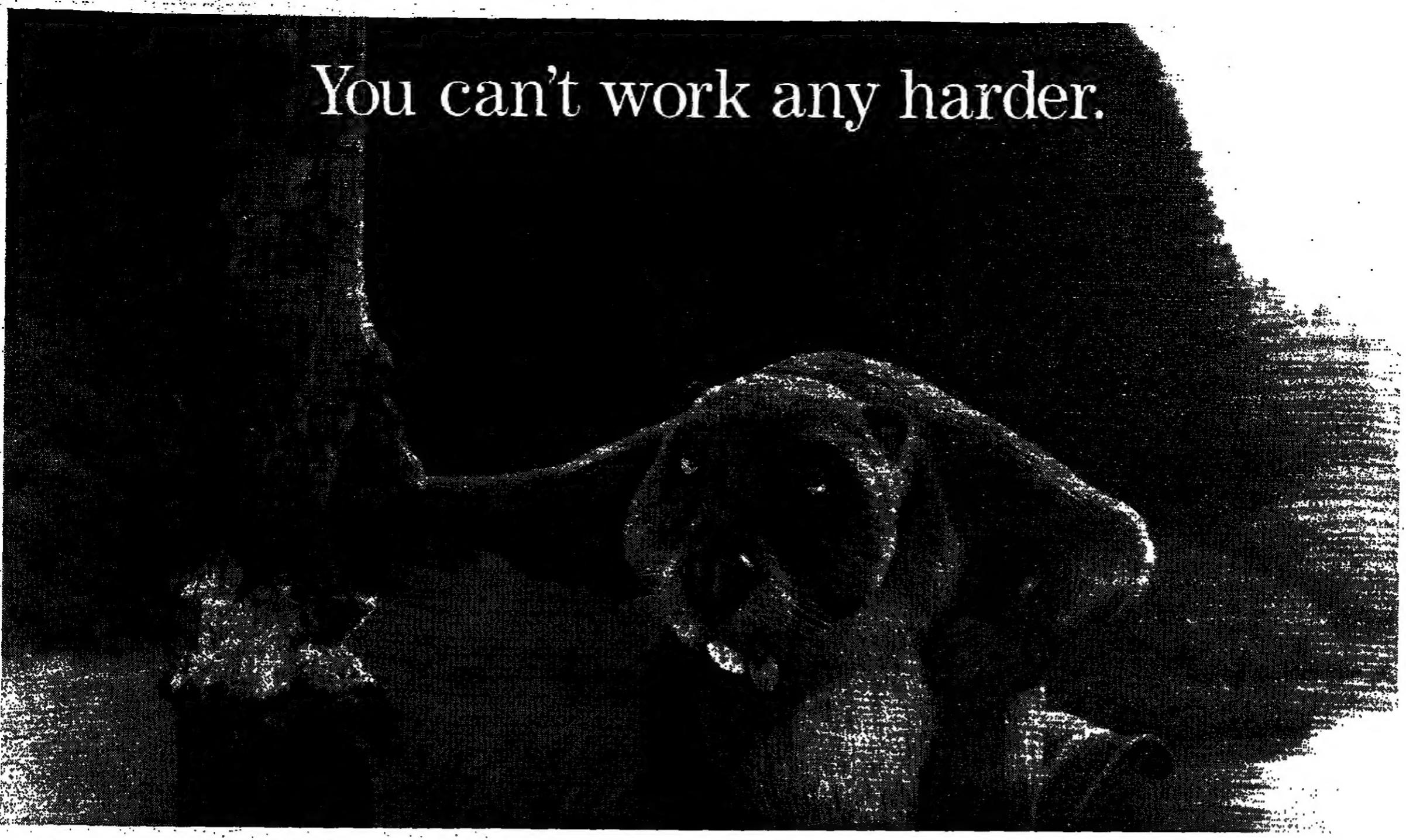
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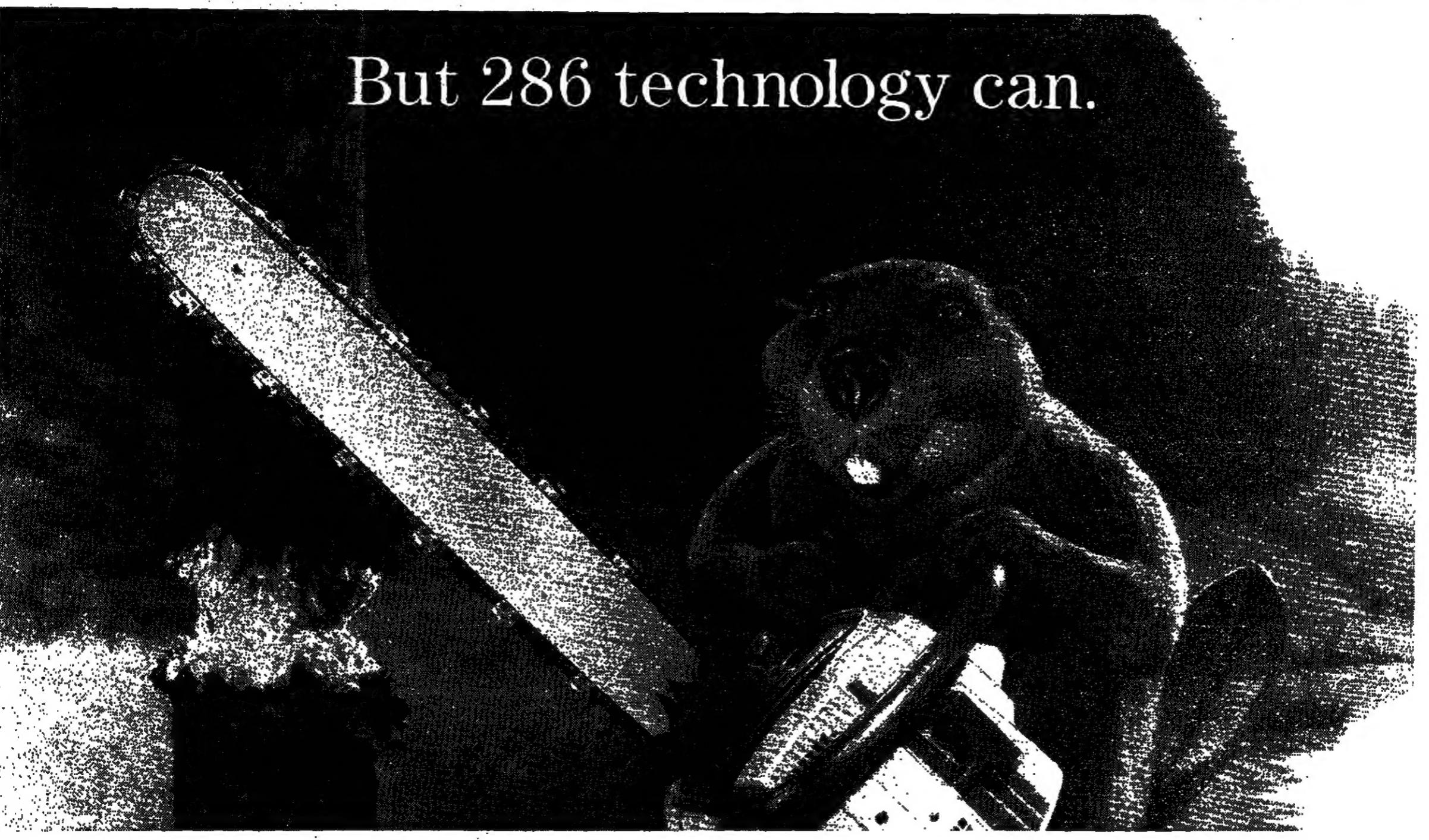
The other side called

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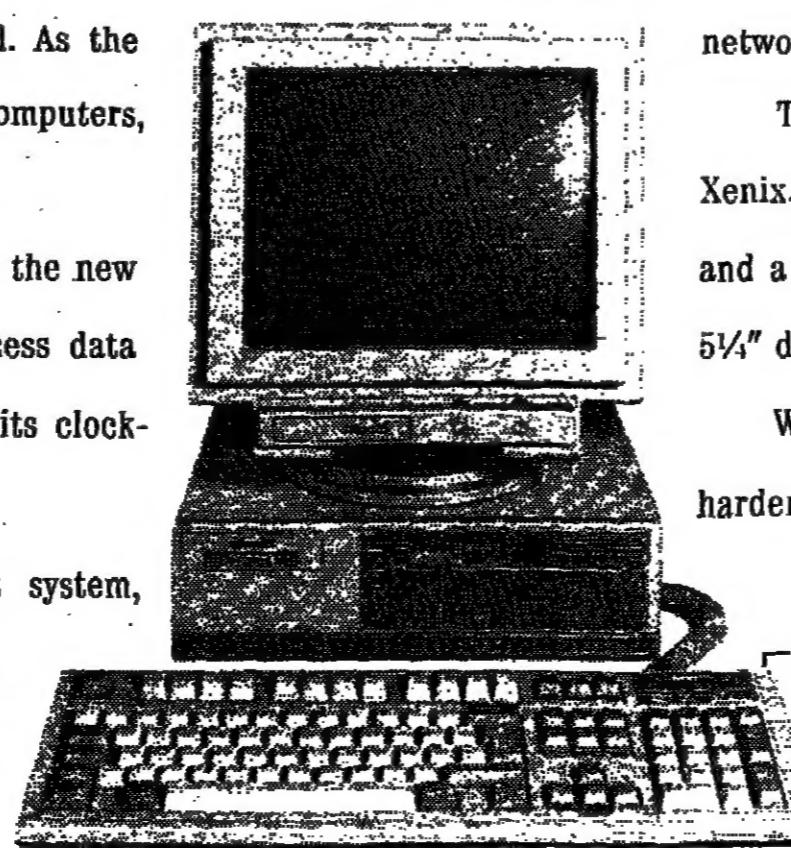
The M290S has an internal management system, allowing memory hungry programs like large spreadsheets or graphics packages to run at speeds only found on more expensive PCs.

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fast as you can. The motherboard hosts mouse, graphics and printer interfaces so that three expansion slots remain free for fax, modem or network cards.

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East bloc clears decks for free enterprise in European pact

From Ian Murray
Bonn

THE Soviet Union and its former East European satellites are set to agree to establish free enterprise and a complete range of economic reforms designed to allow the private sector to develop and to encourage foreign investment.

The principles are contained in a comprehensive document drawn up by a special meeting here of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe (CSCE) which the 35 member-states are preparing to approve early next week.

According to Sir Anthony Williams, leader of the British delegation to the conference: "It is an enormous opening up of an area where there has been a certain amount of rigidity. New prospects are opening now. What we have is a charter for East-West trade and co-operation.

"It is a basic document for the development of a single international economic system for Europe which all the countries here feel is necessary and which we are all ready to aim for." The meeting is one of a series of follow-up

sessions on specialized subjects set up by the CSCE after the 1975 Helsinki Accords.

The recent rapid changes in East Europe have meant that it has tackled subjects which would not have been mentioned at the time it was first planned at the start of last year. "What we have got here is something which is much more specific, much more final than we could have hoped to get," Sir Anthony said.

A final draft is still being worked over, but the proposals introduced yesterday at the conference by suitably neutral Liechtenstein, are already agreed in outline by the different delegations.

They call for all involved to have fiscal and monetary policies to promote sustainable economic growth and allow free markets to function. They expect free trade to be promoted, with businessmen allowed to send back profits in convertible currencies.

They aim at an end to subsidies, with prices based solely on supply and demand, but with the proviso that there must be social justice and policies which

improve living and working conditions. The rights of citizens to own and use private property "including intellectual property rights" are to be safeguarded. In the event of private property being taken for public use, the 35 nations accept that there must be the means to obtain prompt, just and effective compensation.

Customers are to be guaranteed direct contact with suppliers to make the exchange of goods and services easier.

Everything has to be done to promote sound economic growth and development, but this has only to be carried out in an environmentally friendly way.

This "charter for East-West trade" bases itself on the original CSCE principles, but emphasizes that it comes at a time of profound change with the need to create "a new order of peace." It emphasizes that success will depend on the political and economic conditions in each country.

In other words, the Soviet Union and former socialist countries are warned that if their economy fails it is because they are not following the basic principles of a free society. These are listed to

include a multi-party democracy based on "free, periodic and genuine elections," with a rule of just law and an economic system "that upholds human dignity" without forced labour or discrimination of any kind and with rights to form independent trade unions.

Written into the final document will be a recommendation by Britain that there should be a series of meetings where Western experts can pass on their knowledge of banking, taxation and pricing policies so that former communist countries are given the essential training to make a free market economy work.

MOSCOW: Painting one of the blackest pictures yet published of the Soviet economy, *Pravda* yesterday admitted it was in a state of crisis, and only a rapid shift to a market economy could save the country (Michael Binyon writes).

The economic disintegration of the Soviet Union had already begun, and the country would not escape the "catastrophe" experienced by Poland, according to one Swedish economist interviewed at length in the paper.

Pravda gave a vivid example of the chaos in just one sector — Moscow's International Airport. Goods of all kinds simply disappear. Employees are stealing passengers' luggage in ever increasing quantities. Last year 70 Aeroflot employees were arrested; this year a further 58 have already been caught.

There were over 2,000 instances of goods sent to firms here disappearing in transit, and over 11,000 cases of goods being lost or stolen from the airport warehouse last year. But already in the first three months of this year, there have been 600 and 4,000 such cases.

A recent police check found 264 lb of silver lying around unguarded; abandoned in a yard were bundles of foreign money weighing a total of 354 lb. After unloading one jet, police found among the aircraft documents a sack containing 2.2 lb of diamonds.

One flight from New York to Moscow brought eight parcels containing \$3 million (£1.8 million) destined for the Soviet Foreign Trade Bank, which were dumped with the ordinary luggage. No warning was given of the consignment,

and only six parcels were recovered. The bank lost over \$800,000.

Almost any foreign enterprise doing business here can tell similar stories. *Pravda* said total claims against Aeroflot last year amounted to over five million rubles (£5 million), but the same airline paid out only 43,000 rubles.

One baggage handler said that on this scale was unavoidable, as long as employees were paid in rubles, a currency that now appears increasingly worthless to most Russians.

The dire warnings of economic breakdown have increased recently, as the Kremlin has promised to unveil its reforms by next Wednesday.

"The consumer market is in a shambles, and there is no wholesale market, because all funds and assets are distributed in a centralized way," said Dr Stanislaw Shatalin, a member of the Academy of Sciences and of President Gorbachev's new Presidential Council.

He said economic reform was almost impossible in the current rigid political structure, with its ideological indoctrinated way of thinking.

A morning's work changes the face of Volkskammer

From Anne McElroy, East Berlin

EAST Germany's first freely-elected parliament since the Nazi takeover of 1933 gathered for its first session yesterday and swept aside the structures of 40 years of Communist rule in a morning's work.

The 400 deputies, representing 12 parties and groupings, voted to replace the collective governing Council of State with a single presidency, free of political affiliations, and removed the word "socialist" from the country's constitution.

They also elected Frau Sabine Bergmann-Pohl, a Christian Democrat, as the new parliamentary president. She is the first woman to hold the post.

In her maiden speech she called on the Volkskammer to remember that it was there to serve, not dominate, the people. "The words from the street 'we are the people' must remain ringing in our ears," she said.

The Volkskammer called on Herr Lothar de Maizière, the Christian Democrat leader, to

form a coalition government within the next week.

It also ruled that all MPs undergo a security check to ensure that none had worked for the old Ministry of State Security.

They have, however, yet to decide what they will pay themselves. "There are one or other important things to decide in East Germany just now," said Herr Bernhard Tschernig, the Volkskammer spokesman.

He had been working throughout the night to prepare new parliamentary procedures. "The last one was based on, shall we say, an unusual consensus," he said.

Conservative Herr Lothar Pichler, aged 63, the oldest member of the house, opened the session by ringing a bell and delivering the message, "God protect our German fatherland".

The members were in no mood to hang on to familiar names and faces, rejecting both Herr Modrow and Herr Gunter Maleuda, the former parliamentary president, from key posts.

Whether by good fortune or prior knowledge, the Communist Party of Democratic Socialism ended up occupying the block of seats in the centre of the chamber with the unfortunate result that the cameras linger on Herr Modrow and Herr Gysi longer than on the Christian Democrats, who have the largest share of the votes.

Herr Modrow, wreathed in smiles, was the first to congratulate Frau Bergmann-Pohl, his opponent for the presidency, and then settled down for an afternoon's nap during the prolonged voting for her deputy.

He was not alone. Such is the enthusiasm for transparent democracy in East Germany that the votes were carried out by reading aloud the name on every voting slip in a hymn-like manner.

Many of the deputies were hesitant in their new role as orators and unsure of how to use the microphone. "I had only ever spoken to a few people in a market square before," said one woman in a sensible cardigan and an apologetic Saxon accent.

Herr Theo Waigel, the Finance Minister, said yesterday after the meeting of the special "think tank" on the East German economy, which had been chaired by Herr Kohl, that the new tax and budget system must be in place by the start of next year.

That would make reunification possible during the year without the added complication of taking over a different revenue and spending system.

Bonn insists on economic control

From Ian Murray, Bonn

THE East German Government is being required to surrender sovereignty over its economic policy as the price for currency union.

A 50-page basic document spelling out the West German conditions for the Deutschmark takeover of the Ostmark has been tabled for immediate attention by the new East Berlin administration.

Although technically the new Government is to be consulted, Herr Helmut Kohl, the West German Chancellor, and his senior economic ministers agreed yesterday that it was essential for it to be adopted rapidly in order to keep up the momentum behind reunification. The document so far does not mention the controversial issue of what the exchange rate should be between the two currencies, since debate over this could slow everything.

The aim is to have a meeting with representatives of the new Government by April 17 and to rush on to sign a treaty agreeing the principle of currency union before May 6 at the latest.

That is the date on which East German voters go to the polls for local elections and when they can be expected to show their rapid disenchantment.

ment with the Christian Democrats (CDU) if nothing has been done to start the economic recovery which Herr Kohl promised during his election campaign.

The document sets out the range of legislation which will be required to introduce the kind of free market economy on which West German prosperity has been built. The new laws will, in effect, be identical to those in force here.

This means that the new Volkskammer will have to spend much of the next two months introducing the laws, which will involve constitutional changes. In effect they hand over control of the banking system and currency to the West German Bundesbank, introduce new tax laws and lay down new principles for a state budget compatible with Bonn's.

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The session gave the agreeable impression of watching proper politics for the first time, except that everyone was still a shade too nice. During the intermittent voting, period politicians of all sides chatted amiably together.

The winds of capitalism blow over birthplace of Solidarity

From Pat Koza, Gdansk

THE Gdansk shipyard, birthplace of Solidarity, will be transformed into a private company with the workforce entitled to buy some of its stock, a government spokesman said yesterday.

Mr Krzysztof Hordynski, an economic adviser, said the decision was taken by the government economics committee after heated debate.

He said the decision would have to be approved by a Polish court, a move expected to take several weeks, before stock could be issued.

At present, however, he said it appeared that foreign investors would not be able to buy stock.

"This is the first such situation in Poland," he said. "There is still no law that would allow foreign capital to be used to purchase shares in Poland... in my opinion, probably there will have to be a new law made on shares."

The fate of the ailing shipyard is known as the Lenin Shipyard prior to Solidarity's election to the Govern-

ment last year — has been the focus of almost continuous debate since Mr Mieczyslaw Rakowski, the former Communist Prime Minister, announced in 1988 that it would be liquidated.

The decision was attacked as purely political by Mr Lech Walesa, the Solidarity leader, who said there were at least 20 large companies in Poland with bigger deficits.

It was at this shipyard that Solidarity, the first independent trade union movement in the Eastern bloc, was formed as a result of the historic Gdansk Accords with the Communist Government on August 31, 1980.

The former government's plans fell by the wayside after the June, 1989 parliamentary elections that brought defeat for the Communists and success for Solidarity.

An American millionairess, Mrs Barbara Piasek-Johnson, meanwhile, announced that she would try to save the shipyard. In June she

signed a preliminary agreement with Mr Walesa to form a joint stock company. The plans fizzled out, however, when shipyard workers refused to accept her demands for a moratorium on strikes, and wages only slightly above the Polish average.

While approving the plans for a limited company, the government committee did not offer the shipyard any concessions, and it must still pay all its taxes.

The decision also includes the stipulation that the transformation of the yard into a company does not mean that the (state) Treasury is automatically taking over the yard's obligations," the government newspaper *Przeclopspolis* said.

Mr Walesa has criticized government inaction on the shipyard's fate and pointed out recently that it had allowed former Communist Party officials to open businesses and that 20 such companies were already operating in the shipyard.



Mr Walesa at Gdansk in 1989. He opposes the new plan

and only six parcels were recovered. The bank lost over \$800,000.

Almost any foreign enterprise doing business here can tell similar stories. *Pravda* said total claims against Aeroflot last year amounted to over five million rubles (£5 million), but the same airline paid out only 43,000 rubles.

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He said economic reform was almost impossible in the current rigid political structure, with its ideological indoctrinated way of thinking.



Frau Bergmann-Pohl, first woman president of the East German parliament, talking to Herr Lothar de Maizière, Christian Democrat leader

Estonians may face new curbs

From Michael Binyon, Moscow

MOSCOW is considering stepping up retaliatory economic sanctions against Estonia, such as changing it more than other republics for goods, according to Mr Ivan Gorbatchov, the deputy chairman of the state committee for prices.

He condemned Estonia yesterday for illegally introducing price rises on alcohol, cigarettes, shoes and fur and ordered the republic to rescind the measure introduced on Monday which, he said, does not fall within the competence of individual republics. He said that so far Tallinn had refused.

Meanwhile, Moscow kept up its pressure on the rebellious Baltic states on the eve of a congress of the Latvian Communist Party, which seems certain to follow the example of Lithuania and Estonia in splitting from the Soviet leadership.

The Soviet press again published a barrage of sharply worded "readers' letters" condemning the defiance of Sejus, the Lithuanian independence movement which one writer said was "driving the republic to catastrophe".

The Soviet Government meanwhile was bracing itself for the crucial congress of the Latvian party's opening day, which is likely to opt for independence without making a complete break with Moscow. But a substantial minority of ethnic Latvians want to

Tainted patriarch returns to the fold

From Tim Judah
Bucharest

In a surprise move, the Synod of the Romanian Orthodox Church has reinstated its former leader, Patriarch Teoctist. Bishop Nifon, the secretary of the Holy Synod, said the vote on Wednesday was unanimous.

Patriarch Teoctist, aged 74, resigned as leader of the Romanian Orthodox church on January 18, a move widely welcomed as he was believed to have been thoroughly compromised by the Ceausescu regime.

He was overthrown in December, 1989, by a mass protest of the Romanian people. The patriarch had sent a message of support to him. When he stepped down three weeks later the patriarch expressed

guilt for his collaboration with the old regime and took refuge in a monastery.

Bishop Nifon said Patriarch Teoctist had been reinstated at the demand of churchmen and clergy alike.

The reinstatement will not be universally welcomed. One priest, who asked not to be named, said that he supported the move because there were no other candidates for the job. But Mr Dan Podeanu, a church member, said that he was against Patriarch Teoctist because he was "a communist... or at least he behaved like one. I believe there is going to be a lot of trouble within the Church because of this."

Many Romanians believe that many — if not all — of the senior Orthodox clergymen were completely compromised by decades of collaboration with communism. Since the December revolution there have been calls for a radical purge of their ranks, including one by Father Calciu Dumitrescu, the brilliant theologian who was exiled by the Ceausescu regime.

Mr Gorvitz is expressing disappointment over the low-key reaction by Britain to the Soviet clampdown in his home town of Leningrad. He said it was evidence that the Soviet system had not been abandoned.

Mr Gorvitz, aged 58, from Tashkent, was arrested in 1981 and sentenced to 10 years on a list of 10 people in labour camps and 23 long-term Jewish refugees of special concern to Britain. Mr Douglas Hurd, the Foreign Secretary, will raise the issue with Mr Edward Shevardnadze, his Soviet counterpart, next week.

Whitehall sources said Mr Gorvitz had been included in the list before Mr Levin's

Britain toughens line on Lithuania

By Andrew McElroy, Diplomatic Editor



His Holiness Maharishi Mahesh Yogi

'It must be very easy for anyone with the slightest intelligence to understand that if the Unified Field of Natural Law—the total value of all the Laws of Nature—could be accessible to anyone, nothing will be impossible for him at any time.'—Maharishi

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A government has only to maintain a group of people professionally engaged in the Maharishi Technology of the Unified Field and this will place the government on the height of success.

Heads of State are invited to ask for results and not waste time collecting opinions from their scientific advisers who may have known science only in terms of the objective approach, and therefore may not know that the Unified Field is the field of consciousness, and that its technology can only be the technology of consciousness. Anything regarding the Maharishi Technology of the Unified Field is completely beyond the expertise of such scientists.

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Now time demands that governments succeed in han-

dling this global rise of freedom and guide it in the evolutionary direction, so that everyone and every nation in the world realizes the supreme goal of freedom—Heaven on Earth.

For this there is only one choice—take recourse to the nourishing, evolutionary power of Natural Law through the Maharishi Technology of the Unified Field and thereby come into alliance with Nature's Government.

By establishing a group of 7000 people professionally engaged in the Maharishi Technology of the Unified Field, any one government can ensure that all political, economic, social, and religious trends in the family of nations are always positive, progressive, and peaceful.

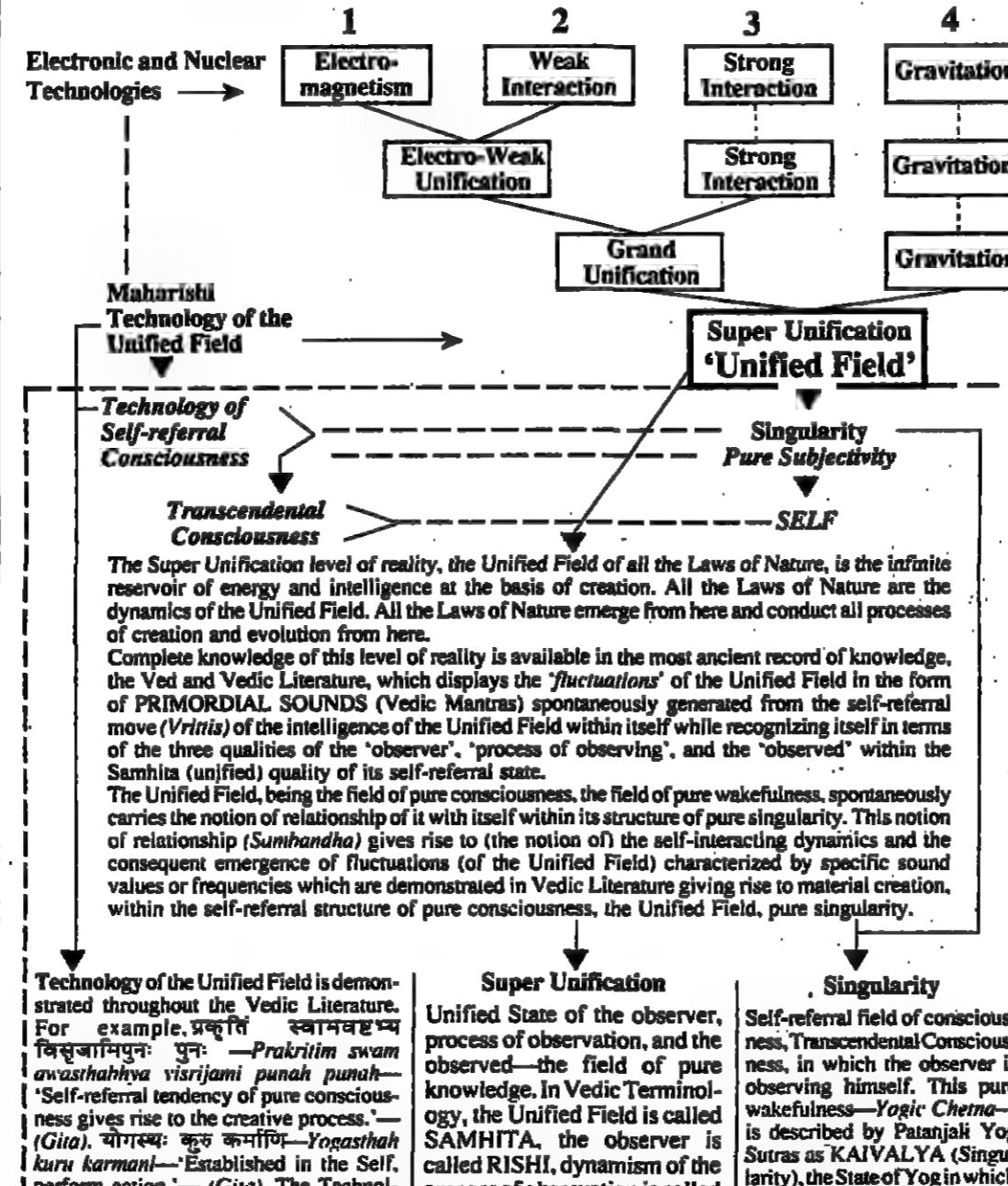
DISCOVERY OF THE UNIFIED FIELD

The Unified Field of all the Laws of Nature, has been discovered by the Quantum Field Theories of Modern Physics. This theoretical discovery of the Unified Field has

Historical Development of Unified Field Theories

Progress in High Energy Physics during the past decade has led to a progressively more unified understanding of the Laws of Nature culminating in the recent development of completely Unified Field Theories. This unification began with Electro-Weak Unification followed by Grand Unification of the strong, weak, and electromagnetic forces, followed by Super Unification of all the fundamental forces and particles. These theories locate a single, self-referential Unified Field at the basis of all diversity in Nature.

Here is a vision of the progressive unification of the FOUR FORCES OF NATURE which were once considered FUNDAMENTAL.



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THE MAHARISHI EFFECT

Scientific Validation of the Maharishi Technology of the Unified Field

Extensive scientific research has verified that the qualities of the Unified Field (see chart) develop in the individual and society through the Maharishi Technology of the Unified Field.

Over 430 scientific studies, conducted at more than 150 research institutions in 27 countries, have demonstrated the profound physiological, neurophysiological, psychological, and sociological benefits which result from individual and collective practice of the Maharishi Technology of the Unified Field.

Thirty-five of these studies examine the MAHARISHI EFFECT—the effect on society of the collective practice of this technology. The *Maharishi Effect* is the FIELD EFFECT generated by the self-referential performance (phenomenon of 'Yogic Flying') of the experts in the Maharishi Technology of the Unified Field, which produces maximum coherence in the brain functioning of the 'Flyers' and radiates coherence throughout creation, enlivening the

qualities of the Unified Field in Nature. As a result, all values of life are enriched and all trends in society are rendered positive and in the evolutionary direction.

Many carefully controlled experiments on the *Maharishi Effect* have appeared in leading scientific journals such as the *Journal of Conflict Resolution*, *Journal of Crime and Statistics*, and *Journal of Mind and Behavior*, establishing that as little as the square root of one percent of a population collectively practising the Maharishi Technology of the Unified Field in one place is sufficient to produce the *Maharishi Effect*, transforming the quality of life in society from crime, negativity, war, and terrorism to positivity, coherence, progress, and prosperity.

These studies have utilized the most advanced and rigorous research design and statistical methodologies (time series impact assessment analysis, a special case of Box-Jenkins transfer function analysis) to precisely evaluate the effect of large coherence-creating groups on standard

sociological measures of the quality of life in cities, provinces, nations, and the world.

These studies have rigorously demonstrated the power of the *Maharishi Effect* to a degree of certainty which is unparalleled in the sociological sciences, and even in the physical sciences. Thus the *Maharishi Effect* has been more extensively documented and thoroughly established than any other phenomenon in the field of scientific research.

The Maharishi Effect in itself proves the existence of the Unified Field and man's ability to operate from this level. The most recent studies provide powerful evidence that the dramatic improvement in relations between the superpowers, along with other positive events—rise of freedom and peace—which are changing the destiny of nations everywhere, can be attributed directly to the *Global Maharishi Effect*—the rise of coherence in world consciousness produced by groups practising the Maharishi Technology of the Unified Field in many countries.

VERIFY MAHARISHI EFFECT

It is very easy for any government to verify the *Maharishi Effect* directly by establishing a group of experts practising the Maharishi Technology of the Unified Field equal to the square root of one per cent of the country's population. Maintain a record of reduced crime rate, accident rate, and hospital admissions, etc., and of the rise of positive trends in the whole society.

After three months dismantle the group and observe the reversal of positive trends, and continue to monitor the re-

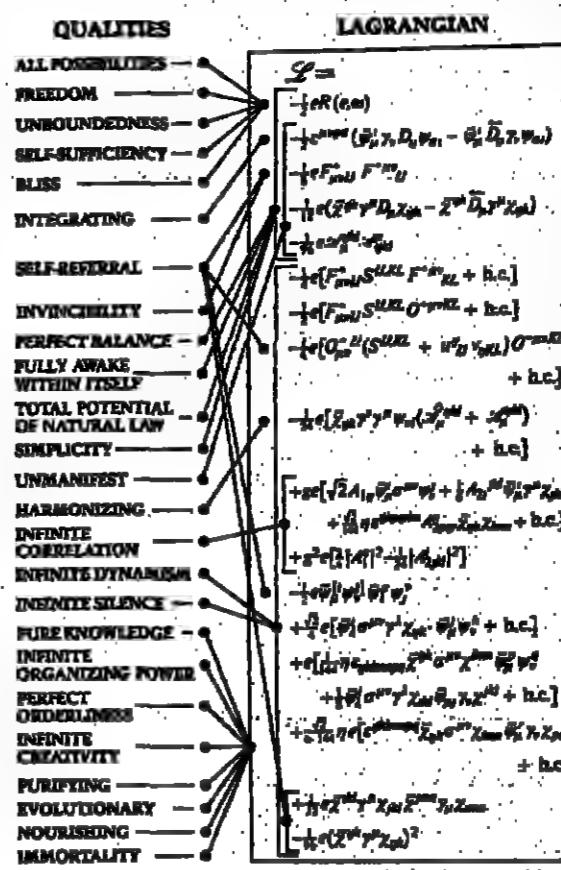
emergence of crime and problems as long as the government can afford to watch. Repeat this experiment as often as it takes for the government to convince itself about the power and effectiveness of the *Maharishi Effect*; and thereafter maintain a permanent coherence-creating group as an essential part of the national administration to create and perpetuate the *Maharishi Effect* in the country.

Every responsible government will make every effort to

convince itself as soon as possible, and not waste a day in favour of creating a problem-free society—Heaven on Earth.

'There does not exist, nor will there ever be, a more powerful or proven technology to transform the trends of life in society. No government worthy of the name could deprive its citizens of the immense practical benefits of this most advanced knowledge of our scientific age.'—Maharishi

QUALITIES OF UNIFIED FIELD DERIVED FROM LAGRANGIAN OF UNIFIED FIELD



As the characteristic qualities of the Unified Field—pure intelligence, self-referral, self-interacting, etc.—are the defining characteristics of consciousness in its self-referral state, and as Maharishi's Transcendental Meditation leads the conscious mind to the state of Transcendental Consciousness, pure consciousness, Transcendental Meditation provides the technology for direct experience and practical utilization of the total potential of Natural Law available in the Unified Field.

Furthermore, it has been established through hundreds of scientific research studies during the past thirty years that the qualities of the Unified Field develop in the individual and society through the Transcendental Meditation Programme. This has repeatedly confirmed that Maharishi's Transcendental Meditation and TM-Sidhi Programme provide a tested and proven Technology of the Unified Field for anyone to achieve anything.

Accessibility of the Unified Field to the conscious mind has opened all possibilities to life. The qualities of the Unified Field derived from the Lagrangian of the Unified Field are described below in the language of Physics.

• **ALL POSSIBILITIES:** All possible local gauge-invariant operators are generated by non-perturbative quantum gravitational effects at the Planck scale.

• **FREEDOM:** The graviton remains a free, unbound particle in the physical spectrum, and the entire supermultiplet becomes asymptotically free at the Planck scale.

• **UNBOUNDEDNESS:** The translational invariance of the Lagrangian density, also expressed by the graviton, which is the gauge field of an infinite range force.

• **INFINITE CORRELATION:** The off-diagonal and quartic couplings describe the dynamical interaction of the preon fields.

• **INFINITE DYNAMISM:** The off-diagonal and quartic couplings describe the dynamical interaction of the preon fields.

• **INFINITE SILENCE:** The trilinear and quartic couplings preserve the invariance of the Lagrangian under local supersymmetry transformations.

• **PURE KNOWLEDGE:** The Lagrangian is the most compact mathematical expression of the complete structure of the Laws of Nature.

• **INFINITE ORGANIZING POWER:** The Hamiltonian operator, derived from the Lagrangian by a Legendre transformation, governs all activity in the universe.

• **PERFECT ORDERLINESS:** The SO(8), SU(8), and extended super-Poincaré symmetries of the Lagrangian.

• **INFINITE CREATIVITY:** The fountainhead of Natural Law—from this unified source all the particles and forces of nature are generated through the process of dynamical symmetry breaking.

• **PURIFYING:** The symmetries of the Lagrangian, which are broken at macroscopic distances, are spontaneously restored at the Planck scale.

• **IMMORTALITY:** The time-translational invariance of the Lagrangian density.

• **NOURISHING:** The supermultiplet is a gauge field which dynamically upholds the unified structure of all its individual components.

• **EVOLUTIONARY:** The Hamiltonian operator generates the time-evolution of the universe.

All these beautiful, evolutionary qualities of the Unified Field blossom into individual and collective life through the Maharishi Technology of the Unified Field.

The enlivenment of all these qualities in world consciousness was beautifully demonstrated by the improved quality of world events when 7000 experts in the Maharishi Technology of the Unified Field (the square root of one per cent of the world's population) gathered at Maharishi International University from December 19, 1983 to January 6, 1984. This historic assembly along with other subsequent assemblies have verified the practical forming to create a Unified Field-Based Ideal Civilization—Heaven on Earth—through the *Maharishi Effect*.



His Holiness Maharishi Mahesh Yogi

UNIFIED FIELD-BASED GOVERNMENT

Maharishi's Unified Field-Based Administration offers to every government that supreme efficiency with which Nature governs the universe.

Now any government can rise above problems and attain any desired height of achievement by enlivening the infinite organizing power of the Unified Field in national consciousness.

$\sqrt{1\%}$ SQUARE ROOT OF ONE PER CENT

What is fortunate is that only the square root of one per cent of the population of a country practising the Maharishi Technology of the Unified Field in any one place is sufficient to fully enliven the evolutionary qualities of the Unified Field in national consciousness, creating coherence in the collective consciousness of the nation, resulting in positive, evolutionary trends throughout society.

COHERENCE CREATING GROUP

Here is Maharishi's offer to every government in the world to come in alliance with Nature's Government and create a perfect administration by establishing and maintaining a COHERENCE-CREATING GROUP in the country.

IDEAL SOCIETY

This beautiful approach of enlivening the Unified Field in national consciousness strengthens the government and improves the destiny of the nation in such a balanced and natural way, that the creation of an ideal society can be a reality for any sovereign nation within a short period of time.

GOVERNMENT—MIRROR OF THE NATION

In his Absolute Theory of Government, Maharishi explains that every government, irrespective of its system, is an 'innocent mirror' of the nation. The strength and success of any government depends upon the strength and integrity of national consciousness.

Every government draws its inspiration and vitality from the collective consciousness of the people, therefore it is essential that the government does everything that it can to maintain the highest quality of national consciousness.

HANDLING THE NATION AS A WHOLE

There is a universal lack in the skill of administration of every government in the world. Different ministries administer specific areas of national life but there is no ministry to handle the nation as a whole.

If the holistic value of the nation—national consciousness—is not attended to, administration will always be incomplete and inadequate, and problems will continue throughout society.

It is fortunate that the new leadership of the world is wisely recognizing this reality. 'Consciousness precedes physical being, and not the other way around, as the Marxists claim... Without a global revolution in the sphere of human consciousness, nothing will change for the better in the sphere of our being as humans.'—President Havel of Czechoslovakia

Governments can now update and make their system of administration perfect by maintaining a coherence-creating group which will

create and maintain the *Maharishi Effect* (coherence) in national consciousness, and thereby disallow problems to arise in the country.

PARENTAL ROLE

Governments have a parental role of bringing maximum success and happiness to their people. Now the discovery of the Unified Field and the availability of the Technology of the Unified Field make it mandatory for any government to set up its administration on the basis of the infinite organizing power of the Unified Field of Natural Law. With the full support of the nourishing, evolutionary power of Natural Law, every government can fully satisfy everyone in the country and thereby fulfil its parental role.

SPONTANEOUS LAW AND ORDER

Maintenance of law and order through fear of punishment—police and prison—has always been painful to the government and the people both, but until now there has been no alternative. Very fortunately now the Maharishi Technology of the Unified Field is available, which, by enlivening the qualities of the Unified Field—perfect orderliness, etc.—in national consciousness, renders all trends in society orderly and evolutionary.

A KIND QUEST

Throughout time, every Head of State in his quiet moments has always thought: 'What more can I do for my people?' Now, through the Maharishi Technology of the Unified Field, every government can bring fulfilment to this eternal quest in the loving heart of every Head of State.

FULFILMENT

Every government, through the Maharishi Technology of the Unified Field, can now achieve the supreme goal of governmental organization and really create ideal administration which will match the administration of Nature's Government—always evolutionary and enriching to everyone.

PROBLEM-FREE NATION

Problems result from the violation of Natural Law. Violation of Natural Law is inevitable when the population is not trained to think and act spontaneously in accord with Natural Law. Maharishi's Unified Field-Based Education is the key for every government to create a problem-free nation.

GOVERNMENT AND NATURE'S GOVERNMENT

Nations have always been administered by man-made law. Now the technology is available to use the skilled hand of nature to administer society. Any government will be perfect when the society is governed by natural law and Natural Law both simultaneously.

The technology for perfect government—Unified Field-Based Administration—is to establish a coherence-creating group in the country, which will enliven the Unified Field in national consciousness and thereby enable the government to govern with the same silent perfection with which the Government of Nature governs the universe.

Governments can now update and make their system of administration perfect by maintaining a coherence-creating group which will

UNIFIED FIELD PROGRAMMES TO BRING PERFECTION TO EVERY AREA OF NATIONAL LIFE

With the discovery of the Unified Field of all the Laws of Nature and the availability of the Technology of the Unified Field, any government can rise to any height of achievement and prove to be a government worthy of this scientific age, with command over all the Laws of Nature. Every government now has a choice to create a problem-free, ideal nation through this Unified Field-based approach—the most exalted, supreme level of scientific approach—or continue to live with problems following the old unscientific, whimsical, and therefore ineffective political approaches.

During Maharishi's world travels, over the last thirty-five years, extensive scientific research conducted at more than 150 research institutes in 27 countries has repeatedly demonstrated that it is possible to eliminate the centuries-old problems of administration of society through the application of the Unified Field in all areas of national life—education, health, economy, rehabilitation, agriculture, government, and defence.

UNIFIED FIELD-BASED HEALTH

Maharishi's Unified Field-Based Health simultaneously promotes the health of the individual and the collective health of the nation by bringing life into accordance with the full potential of Natural Law—the Unified Field.

PERFECT HEALTH

Perfect health is the natural state of life when human awareness is fully enlivened with the self-referential state of the Unified Field, resulting in the enlivenment of the qualities of the Unified Field in all aspects of psychological and physiological functioning.

If human awareness is not open to the Unified Field of Natural Law, then violation of Natural Law is inevitable, resulting in sickness, suffering, aging, and all problems of ill-health.

Maharishi's Unified Field-Based approach to health brings life into accordance with Natural Law, leading to perfect integration of mind, body, and behaviour, leaving no chance for weakness to remain on any level—individual, national or international.

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

Extensive scientific research has demonstrated the profound physiological benefits of the Maharishi Technology of the Unified Field, including the development of perfect health and a reversal of biological aging.

This Unified Field-based approach to health bestows perfect health to the nation by creating coherence in national consciousness and neutralizing negative and conflicting tendencies that result in crime, social disorder, and other unhealthy trends in society.

ONE GROUP FOR NATIONAL HEALTH

By maintaining a group of

UNIFIED FIELD-BASED ECONOMY

Maharishi's Unified Field-Based Economy is characterized by FULFILLING PROGRESS without stress because it follows Nature's 'principle of least action' which spontaneously maintains evolution of everything.

STRESS-FREE ECONOMY

The Maharishi Technology of the Unified Field provides the daily experience of the Unified Field in which the awareness becomes unbounded.

The experience of unboundedness neutralizes the stress and frustration born of routine work and at the same time enlivens the awareness of the individual all the qualities of the Unified Field that are fundamental to economic growth—creativity, dynamism, intelligence, organizing power, and all possibilities.

CREATIVITY

The contribution of the Maharishi Technology of the Unified Field in economics is unlimited for the simple reason that infinite creativity and organizing power, which form the basis of all prosperity and progress, are fully lively in the Unified Field.

Since the Unified Field is located in the simplest state of human awareness, pure consciousness, every individual has unlimited creative potential.

GOVERNMENT

When national creativity is fully enlivened through the group practice of the Maharishi Technology of the Unified Field, the entire nation will enjoy unrestricted progress and prosperity.

SUPREME GOAL OF ECONOMY

Progress in any field requires putting together so many diverse values that a stressed or tired mind simply cannot accomplish it. That is why, if the supreme goal of economy is to be achieved, it is necessary that no one in the nation is allowed to get tired. For this, it is necessary that everyone is educated and trained to work in alliance with Nature's Government through the Maharishi Technology of the Unified Field so that everyone is always fresh.

ERADICATION OF POVERTY

Half of the population of the world is suffering from poverty. Maharishi Heaven on Earth Development Corporation, Ltd. has developed programmes to eradicate poverty simultaneously in many countries through Maharishi's Unified Field-Based Economy.

UNIFIED FIELD-BASED EDUCATION

Maharishi's Unified Field-based approach to education combines the intellectual understanding of the Unified Field, discovered by modern science, with the direct experience of the Unified Field through the Maharishi Technology of the Unified Field.

Experts in the Maharishi Technology of the Unified Field go to only the square root of one per cent of the population, any government can achieve this highest ideal of perfect health.

Perfect health of the nation means an integrated society, characterized by the absence of problems and by unrestricted creativity and progress in every sphere of national life.

MAHARISHI AYUR-VED

Maharishi Ayur-Ved, a precious aspect of Maharishi's Vedic Science, is complete Ayur-Ved according to the traditional literature of Ayur-Ved—according to the six Samhitas of ancient Ayur-Ved, which contains within it the entire knowledge of the Unified Field of Natural Law and its application for perfect health.

PREVENTION AND CURE

Maharishi Ayur-Ved offers to the health custodians of every country a complete and perfect system of prevention, which alone can create a disease-free society and reverse the spiralling health care costs in every country.

Furthermore, it offers fully effective, time-tested, natural treatments for the cure of all forms of disease, without producing harmful side-effects.

DISEASE-FREE SOCIETY

It is on the strength of MAHARISHI AYUR-VED that a global programme is underway to create a disease-free society in every country.

INTEGRATED APPROACH

Through this integrated approach, the student grows in the awareness that all branches of knowledge are different modes of his own intelligence. He begins to feel at home with everything and everyone. This growth of self-confidence and self-sufficiency creates a balanced and integrated personality.

CREATIVE GENIUS

The creative genius of the student blossoms as his awareness is identified more and more fully with the Unified Field. Instinctively his thoughts are right; he does not make mistakes; his behaviour is spontaneously evolutionary. He grows in ideal citizenship—the ability to fulfil his own interests and promote the interests of society simultaneously. The natural simplicity of his daily life radiates the dignity of higher states of consciousness.

NEW CONCEPT OF UNIVERSITY

Introduction of the Unified Field in education will change the concept of a university from all knowledge in every campus to fruit of all knowledge in every brain—mistake-free life—life according to Natural Law—ever-growing perfection in every field.

UNIFIED FIELD-BASED REHABILITATION

Maharishi's Unified Field-Based Rehabilitation Programme eliminates stress and restores balance in the life of the individual and his environment. It eliminates negativity in life, promotes evolutionary tendencies, and offers the perfect means of rehabilitation by naturally raising life to be lived in accordance with all the Laws of Nature.

The Maharishi Technology of the Unified Field simultaneously eliminates stress in individual and collective consciousness, creating an atmosphere of harmony and coherence in which all members of society naturally begin to think and act in a more positive and life-supporting manner. Established in the self-referential nature of the Unified Field, the individual behaves with everyone as he would with himself.

IDEAL REHABILITATION

This ideal approach to crime prevention and rehabilitation has been validated by extensive scientific research, including studies in prisons in many countries showing improved mental and physical health, reduced negativity and hostility, and reduced recidivism. It has also been used in probationary sentencing as a positive alternative to incarceration.

EVACUATE PRISONS

Now it is within the reach of every government to empty its prisons and uphold life in its full dignity.

COMPLETE REHABILITATION

Governments adopting the Unified Field-Based Rehabilitation Programme will be kind to life. Criminals will be rehabilitated more thoroughly and more quickly, and they will serve society through their increased positive creativity.

UNIFIED FIELD-BASED DEFENCE

Maharishi's contribution in the field of defence is invincibility for every nation, eliminating the very need for defending by preventing the birth of an enemy.

WEAKNESS

REQUIRES DEFENCE

The need for defence has its basis in fear born of weakness, which is caused by stress in individual and collective consciousness. Stress in turn has its basis in the violation of the Laws of Nature. Since education does not train the people to think and act spontaneously in accordance with the full potential of Natural Law, the whole population is violating laws of nature, causing stress, fear, and weakness and creating the need for defence.

CURRICULUM NEED NOT BE CHANGED

This Unified Field-based approach, which raises life to be lived in its full dignity, in perfect accord with Natural Law, can easily be introduced to fulfil the goals of any system of education without the need to revise the existing curriculum.

ARMOUR FOR THE NATION

When all the qualities of the Unified Field are enlivened in the life of the nation through the Maharishi Technology of the Unified Field, national consciousness becomes integrated and strong, creating an invincible armour of coherence and radiating an influence of friendliness and harmony that prevents the birth of an enemy, averting the danger before it arises—*heyam dukham anagatam*.

DESTRUCTIVE MEANS OF DEFENCE

Destructive means of defence can at best leave the enemy in a state of fear, which can serve only to postpone confrontation. History records that destructive means of defence have always proven suicidal for any nation. Fortunately those days are now coming to an end.

VICTORY BEFORE WAR

Maharishi's Unified Field-based approach has raised defence from the ground of ignorance and cruelty, to the heights of wisdom and compassion.

MAHARISHI EFFECT

With the rising *Maharishi Effect* (coherence) in world consciousness, the superpowers' rivalry has been subdued. Now is the right time to create a global strategy for the defence of each country.

Through Maharishi Unified Field-Based Defence every country will lovingly own every other country. Protected by every nation, every country will enjoy invincibility.

UNIFIED FIELD-BASED AGRICULTURE

Maharishi's Unified Field-Based Agriculture Programme creates perfect balance in Nature and brings support of Natural Law to every farmer.

ECOLOGICAL BALANCE

In recent years agriculture has made great advances in using isolated Laws of Nature to enhance the genetic quality of seeds and crops, to improve soil, and to bring marginal land under cultivation. However, these applications of partial values of Natural Law have also resulted in the creation of unforeseen imbalances such as soil exhaustion and ecological damage. Moreover, no technology has been available to ensure the support of the Laws of Nature governing the most important factor in agriculture—the weather.

As a result, no nation can guarantee agricultural self-sufficiency for its people.

SUPPORT OF NATURE

By providing the direct experience of the Unified Field, the Maharishi Technology of the Unified Field enlivens all the nourishing and evolutionary qualities of the Unified Field in individual and national consciousness, allowing the full creative potential of Natural Law to nourish every level of agriculture. All the laws of Nature will rise to support the soil, the seed, the weather, and the farmer. Seasons will come on time and crops will be abundant. National self-sufficiency will be the harvest of Unified Field-Based Agriculture.


**TIMES
DIARY**

NIGEL WILLIAMSON

After decades of saying no, Britain is at last to give Australia its birth certificate — one of the two volume copies of the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act of 1900, which brought the new nation into being. The decision was announced yesterday by Sir Patrick Mayhew, the Attorney General, reversing the long-held view that to remove it from the Public Records Office and send it to Canberra would set an unacceptable precedent and — in the recent words of Sir Robin Butler, the Cabinet Secretary — would provoke "spirited parliamentary opposition". The change of heart is the



Hawke: personal thanks

cumulation of a long campaign by the Australian authorities — most recently by Bob Hawke, the prime minister, who wrote feelingly on the subject on this page in February — with the support of the Parliamentary Anzac Group, led by Labour MP Alf Morris. Hawke, who says the document could have pride of place in a museum of political history in Canberra's old parliament building, will thank Mrs Thatcher personally when they meet at Caligari later this month for ceremonies commemorating the 75th anniversary of the ill-fated Anzac landing.

In addition to his Australian success, Alf Morris has recently persuaded the Government to perform two other "U-turns": to provide the money to collect proper statistics on the incidence of childhood mumps and to announce an additional £8 million for a fund which helps the severely disabled to live in the community. To score three victories over the Government is not something many MPs manage in an entire career. Morris did it in a week.

Glenys Kinnock, who got out of War on Want just before news of its financial debacle, last night helped to launch yet another Third World charity. She has already recruited Emma Thompson, Anthony Sheer and Pete Townsend to the board of trustees of the Bertil Carlsson Trust, set up in memory of the United Nations commissioner to Namibia, who died in the Lockerbie air disaster. The new charity was formed in December as a potential successor to War on Want; for its problems had been known for a long time. John Smith, the shadow chancellor, was among guests from the politics world attending the gala launch at the Royal Society for Medicine.

One of the strange things about the Mid-Staffordshire by-election was that the Tory campaign never laid into Sylvie Head, the successful Labour candidate, over her CND past. But, as I discover from a glover-on speech drafted by Central Office, it was not for want of trying. The speech was approved by Kenneth Baker, the party chairman, but subsequently Central Office decided it would be "inappropriate" for either the candidate or



Tebbit only his own work any member of the Government to deliver so personal an attack. Instead, Norman Tebbit was asked to provide the necessary brushing style. Tebbit confirms that he was asked, but tells me that his diary was full and, in any case, he does not deliver other people's speeches. This is an entirely reasonable explanation for his failing to lob a well-aimed grenade at the Labour campaign. But what is causing some grief in Tory circles is Tebbit's subsequent castigation of Baker and the Tory campaign for trying to fight Labour with "feather dusters held in limp wrists".

Greville Janner, the Labour MP with a nice sideline in conjuring, tells me that he resisted the opportunity to make his horses disappear at a lunch this week at 10 Downing Street for President Venkataraman of India, and contented himself with spriting away his neighbour's knives and forks. Janner, who along with John MacGregor, the Education Secretary, is a member of the Magic Circle, was practising for a fund-raising event in Covent Garden later this month. "I will be doing close-up magic, making things appear and disappear by sleight of hand — just like the opinion polls," he tells me.

THOSE of you who have sat outside the gates of Wormwood Scrubs with the meter running, gnawing a thumbnail and pondering your future relationship with the loved one ambling sheepishly through the dawn towards you in his dated flares and crepe-soled brogues, his brown-paper bundle held out as if in pitiful propitiation, will understand my state of mind this morning.

Fraught is the nexus of emotions I am struggling to unravel. I am enmeshed by reflections on crime and punishment, on loyalty and betrayal, on disfavour and rehabilitation, on affection and rejection. For something once close to me has returned, and it has been through hell, but my arms have not opened as wide as either of us would wish.

Perrier has been doing time. It has been banged up. Caught with its hand in the benzene, it has

Thatcher hero who should be heeded

Conor Cruise O'Brien cites Burke's opposition to the imposts that led to the American Revolution as good reason to scrap the poll tax



two millions of people are resolved not to pay."

When Mrs Thatcher devised the poll tax, her thinking was not in line with that of Burke. It was in line with that of George Grenville and Charles Townshend. That is to say that it was doctrinaire, imperious and ill-considered. This was not inspired by any serious "philosophy", Tory or other.

Fortunately, Mrs Thatcher's folly — by which I mean the poll tax — is not likely to be succeeded by consequences as disastrous as those of her 18th-century precursors in the matter of ambitious fiscal innovation. This is not because the poll tax is, in any degree, a wiser measure than the Stamp Act or the Townshend Duties. It is because in the 20th-century case there is a democratic safety valve, which was lacking in the 18th century.

The Americans could not

repeat the tea duty, or vote out

the government determined to impose it. But the British people can replace the government that gave them the poll tax, with one that is pledged to repeal it. And it is clear that, at present, they are disposed to do just that at the next general election.

Despite that eventual safety valve, continued imposition of the poll tax could still have serious consequences. The spectacle of an unpopular government bent on imposing a new tax which is widely believed to be unjust is inherently disturbing to public order. It is a Burkean principle that public order is largely a matter of habit. Thus, innovation should not be attempted except for very good reasons, after careful soundings of public opinion. Generally, a bad old tax is preferable to a better new one, if the new one is likely to be resented and resisted.

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Despite that eventual safety valve, continued imposition of the poll tax could still have serious consequences. The spectacle of an unpopular government bent on imposing a new tax which is widely believed to be unjust is inherently disturbing to public order. It is a Burkean principle that public order is largely a matter of habit. Thus, innovation should not be attempted except for very good reasons, after careful soundings of public opinion. Generally, a bad old tax is preferable to a better new one, if the new one is likely to be resented and resisted.

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1 Pennington Street, London E1 9XN Telephone: 01-782 5000

AFTER STRANGEWAYS

The sub-culture revealed by the chaotic riot at Manchester's Strangeways jail may come as no surprise to those who are acquainted with the state of Britain's prisons, but it now demands attention. The pyramidal structure of this incarcerated community, embracing criminals and warders alike, has been more starkly illuminated than ever before. At its base lie the segregated prisoners, most of them convicted or charged with sexual crimes, the so-called Rule 43 offenders. Their plight can no longer be overlooked by the community or by the Home Office.

Set aside for a moment the gravity of these prisoners' crimes. Society expresses its abhorrence of rape, pederasty and other such offences through the law, as interpreted by the courts. Ever since the abolition of hard labour, the only legal punishment implied by a prison sentence has been the deprivation of liberty. To this extent, prison is a great leveller of crime.

Prisoners, however, soon assert their own hierarchy of punishment. The gratuitous humiliation routinely inflicted on Rule 43 prisoners includes sexual abuse, physical assault and the "lacing" of their food with glass or urine. Only extreme cases of ill-treatment ever see the light of day, since the perpetrators of crimes committed inside prison are hard to identify.

The most sensitive, and also the most disturbing, aspect of this behaviour is the role played by prison staff. While there are widely differing accounts of collusion between warders and prisoners, there can be no doubt that it occurs constantly and in almost every prison. No excuse – not even the vile working conditions – can justify this abuse of a position of trust. In other professions it would bring swift internal discipline. For prison managers, and the Home Office as the responsible department, to turn a blind eye to these practices is equally culpable.

Segregation itself is part of the problem, because it draws attention to a vulnerable minority, while inadequately insulating it from the hostility of the rest. The large proportion of

sexual offenders who elect to be segregated is proof of their lack of confidence in the staff, on whose discretion their safety and even their lives may depend.

It requires only a single malicious member of staff to "finger" countless prisoners, thereby ensuring that their lives will scarcely be worth living for the duration of their imprisonment. Unfortunately, there is at present little that decent prison officers can do by themselves to prevent or charged with sexual crimes, the so-called Rule 43 offenders. Their plight can no longer be overlooked by the community or by the Home Office.

The solution is straightforward and by no means particularly expensive. It is to set up separate prisons, equipped with therapeutic facilities, for those convicted of sexual offences. In future, the Home Office should no longer be allowed to deflect criticism by reference to the vaunted rise in prison spending. The programme for constructing two dozen or so new prisons now under way could include some for sexual offenders. Alternatively, or additionally, the Government might resort to the tried and tested policy of privatization.

Private remand centres have already been advocated in these columns, and pilot schemes for all types of private prison in this country are long overdue. In the United States the contracting-out of prison management has brought better conditions, cost savings and, above all, a decline in serious violence in the new institutions. Construction costs are there amortized over the period of the contract.

The US authorities had to be dragged into this radical solution by their own Supreme Court, which ruled that prisoners could sue those responsible for poor conditions. Some of the Rule 43 prisoners who suffered injury at Strangeways may yet seek a remedy in the courts. Even if the British judiciary differed from its American counterpart in its view of the prisoners' case at law, the victims have an unanswerable case for redress before the court of conscience. The Home Secretary has it within his power to make a second Strangeways impossible.

THE HOUR-GLASS OF NEGOTIATION

The African National Congress has scored a small victory in its running trial of strength with the South African Government. By persuading all but two of South Africa's black homeland leaders that it would be prudent to decline President F. W. de Klerk's invitation to yesterday's talks, it has contrived to reassert its leading role in future negotiations with the white Government.

Removing some of Pretoria's least reliable pawns, however, was the easiest part. What is proving far more difficult for the ANC's far from united ranks is to agree on a strategy for their own middle game. Hence the initial delay in formal talks of any sort. This reluctance, despite Mr Mandela's protestations to the contrary, appears to have had less to do with last week's shootings at Sebokeng (where the South African police reverted to their old habit of trying to subvert any looming political reform) and more with the ANC's internal failure to reach an agreed negotiating strategy.

There are several reasons for this failure. There is the difficulty of abandoning the esteem enjoyed by an exiled liberation movement for the messy compromises of real politics. There is the rise of an ambitions, but no less divided, domestic leadership resentful of the status accorded the ANC's septuagenarian exiles. There is the fact that the pace at which Mr de Klerk is moving has given the organization little time to exchange the rhetoric of liberation for policies which will stand the test of negotiation.

Thus the ANC feels compelled to cling to the figleaf of the "armed struggle" (though a few desultory bombs in supermarkets can scarcely be said to justify the term), in order to maintain its image as a liberation movement. At least part of its reluctance to engage in preliminary talks is due to the fact that Mr de Klerk will demand the abandonment of violence in exchange for the ANC's own pre-condition – the lifting of the Government's state of emergency.

The ANC's hesitancy is increased by an awareness that such an unavoidable negotiating compromise could lose it the support of

LINGUA ANGLICA

While the rest of the world is struggling to learn English (and that includes many Britons) parts of India are trying to forget it. The language of Shakespeare, Kipling and the Raj is being banned from two of the sub-continent's largest states, at least for the transaction of official business. In the corridors of power of Uttar Pradesh, those caught using it have been threatened with the high jump – or *ovachch chaleng*, as one should perhaps say. In Madhya Pradesh, invitations, names on maps and highway signposts will in future appear only in Hindi, Mother India's own tongue.

The reason is Hindu fundamentalism. Sweeping across the northern plains like a monsoon, it is trying to engineer its own cultural revolution. Its gurus should be forewarned that both history and geography are against them. They risk bisecting modern India more neatly than any movement since partition. Those states where only a minority speak Hindi have already shown signs of taking umbrage. In Tamil Nadu, for example, they have threatened not to answer business letters unless they are written in the Queen's English – or presumably in Tamil.

English simply will not go away. According to the country's Constitution it was phased out as the official language 27 years ago, 16 years after India won its independence. It remains the sub-continent's "link" language, however. Despite (or because of) 15 officially recognized Indian tongues, English remains the unofficial *lingua franca*.

In its British or American manifestation, English has long been the world language of science and technology, a consideration of

hardened township radicals in favour of the rejectionist Pan African Congress. The PAC clings to the belief that true liberation can only be won by the gun. Most serious of all has been the discovery by the ANC that despite its symbolic pre-eminence, its writ does not run in South Africa's black townships. Nor does it run in the war zones in Natal, where a combustible cocktail of private feuds and political differences means that Zulu continues to kill Zulu as a Sunday sport.

All of this was predictable. Both the South African Government and Western leaders have been looking to Mr Mandela to impose order and authority on the chaos of black politics. Thus far, and perhaps inevitably, the Mandela myth has proved bigger than the man – for the myth was truly gigantic. The black leader emerged from 27 years in jail only 54 days ago. That is too brief a time even for a man of Mr Mandela's political skill to discover the real – as opposed to the merely symbolic – depths of his charismatic power.

Since his release, Mr Mandela has comported himself with dignity and restraint. He has also appeared to be more the victim than the commander of events, more the captive of the ANC's national executive committee than its leader. True leadership demands more than obedience to the party will. Mr Mandela remains the only man who – whether from adulation or curiosity – can summon crowds of 200,000 or more to hear him speak.

The time is fast approaching when he will have to test the strength of his popularity against the warring ANC factions and the township mafias as well as against the traditional white enemy. Otherwise the negotiating space he and Mr de Klerk have constructed between them will be obliterated by those on both sides of South Africa's racial divide who believe that conflict is the only path to victory. Both of them need to hurry if they are to keep their respective, restless constituencies in any degree of loyalty to them. The odds against the present mood for negotiation prevailing are already heavy. Time is on the side of conflict and disorder.

Having recently purchased the assets of a bankrupt company from the receivers, I now find that I have to honour the employment contracts of all the staff involved, including the same people who ran the company into the ground.

I have, therefore, to choose between retaining them, in which case it is likely their inaptitude will produce the same disastrous results, or dismissing them and being liable for generous severance payments.

Surely it is time the law was modified for such situations.

Yours sincerely,

CLAUDE COWAN,
12 High Street,
Buntingford, Cambridge.

April 3.

They should also reflect on the French experience. In France, the idea of the language not just as part of the national heritage but as a proper concern of the State goes back to the 16th century. In the 1960s, General de Gaulle set up a High Commission for the Defence and Expansion of the French Language.

Recommended usages have legal force. They must be used in all official publications, in correspondence from ministries and in the State broadcasting services. But they should also remember Raymond Aron's maxim that political thought in France is either nostalgic or utopian. *Franglais* is alive and well. Usage is king. They will find that it is no more possible to legislate for language in the land of the Mughals than it is in the fair land of France.

We welcome the Government's statement that they will be commissioning research on the costs of providing care. This must be done quickly and involve users and providers who have already amassed a wealth of information on the subject. The results must

then be published and acted upon immediately.

However, we remain deeply concerned at the plight of people whose fees are considerably above income support limits now and whose shortfall will continue after August. They have no resources at all of their own and may have nowhere to turn for help. Increasing numbers of people are now being faced with eviction. Their distress and that of their families is real and prolonged, often ended only by the death of the person concerned.

We hope that the Government will take note of the urgent needs

Reform of select committees

From Lord St John of Fawsley

Sir, I regret very much having to correct Mr Nigel Williamson, who made such gracious references to myself and the setting up of the Commons' departmental select committees in *The Times* Diary of March 30. My "revelation" before the Commons' Select Committee on Procedure, that Mrs Thatcher blocked any prospect of her being summoned to give evidence before a select committee as a price for allowing the committee to be set up, is certainly dramatic but there is one snag – I never made it, as the transcript of the evidence shows.

The question of the Prime Minister appearing before a select committee was never discussed either in the Cabinet or privately by myself with Mrs Thatcher. What I said to the select committee was that it would be beneficial to both for "a" Prime Minister to give evidence. This would be an accolade for the committee and of benefit to the Prime Minister who would have the opportunity of outlining Government policy in a non-confrontational context.

Mr Williamson has, I think, confused what I did say about the Lord Chancellor with what I did not say about the Prime Minister. The then Lord Chancellor was strongly opposed to his department and those of the law officers being subject to a select committee.

The US authorities had to be dragged into this radical solution by their own Supreme Court, which ruled that prisoners could sue those responsible for poor conditions. Some of the Rule 43 prisoners who suffered injury at Strangeways may yet seek a remedy in the courts. Even if the British judiciary differed from its American counterpart in its view of the prisoners' case at law, the victims have an unanswerable case for redress before the court of conscience. The Home Secretary has it within his power to make a second Strangeways impossible.

The point of my evidence to the procedure committee was that no question of principle was involved here and as part of the next instalment of reforms a committee related to the Lord Chancellor's Department and that of the law officers should be set up.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
ST JOHN OF FAWSLEY,
Home of Louts.
April 2.

Probation service

From Mr N. W. Murphy

Sir, Mr M. Log-Salton (March 30) writes: "The Green Paper should be a welcome breath of fresh air for a probation service stuck in a 1960s time warp". He has got it wrong; if the service was still functioning as it did then, much of the Green Paper would not have been necessary.

In the 1960s and early 1970s the service was staffed by men and women graduates of that much denuded University of Life, people who having done other jobs had entered in their 30s and early 40s.

In those days you were not dragged up and admonished by your senior if you recommended a custodial sentence.

The present deterioration started with the admission of young social science graduates in the mid-1970s, many of whom are now in the upper echelons of the service. Common sense and realism have, as a consequence, been superseded by esoteric waffle and an inordinate identification with the criminal as a victim of society.

Yours faithfully,
N. W. MURPHY (South
Yorkshire Probation Service),
48 Keppel Road,
Rotherham, South Yorkshire.

Costly staff

From Mr Claude Cowan

Sir, The irony of having to reward failed executives (discussed by Mr Levin on April 2) also applies at less exalted levels.

Having recently purchased the assets of a bankrupt company from the receivers, I now find that I have to honour the employment contracts of all the staff involved, including the same people who ran the company into the ground.

I have, therefore, to choose between retaining them, in which case it is likely their inaptitude will produce the same disastrous results, or dismissing them and being liable for generous severance payments.

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Encouraging support of good causes

From Mr Edgar Palamourian

Sir, One of the declared objectives of the present Government – reaffirmed by the Budget – is to encourage private support of good causes and, specifically, to invoke such support as a more desirable alternative to the public subsidy which the Government is concerned to reduce. In this connection the Prime Minister has repeatedly emphasised that the substantial cuts in personal taxation made by successive Chancellors have made it possible for many more citizens to be much more philanthropic.

In the light of the policy review conducted by the Labour Party it is reasonable to assume that over wide areas of our national life this policy of replacing public by private funding is here to stay.

By far the most efficient vehicle of private funding is the charitable trust. Its operations involve no fixed days, jumble sales, charity balls, arm-twisting or junk mail. Unlike a company making donations or involved in sponsorship, it is not answerable to shareholders or, effectively, to the Inland Revenue. It is also uniquely able to be both innovative and responsible, priming pumps which would otherwise go unpromised and



COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE April 5: The President of the Republic of India and Shrimati Venkataswamy today visited Bath, and were received by Her Majesty's Lord-Lieutenant for Avon (Sir John Willis, Bt).

Their Excellencies toured the Roman Museum and Baths and afterwards were entertained at lunch by the Mayor of the City of Bath (Councillor Mrs Anne McDonagh) in the Pump Room.

Later, The President of the Republic of India and Shrimati Venkataswamy visited Woodford Lodge, Chew Valley Lake. The President of Vanuatu and Mrs Timakata visited The Queen.

The Queen and Duke of Edinburgh were entertained at a Banquet this evening by The President of the Republic of India and Shrimati Venkataswamy at the St James's Court Hotel.

The Duchess of Grafton and the Right Hon Sir William Heseltine were in attendance.

The Princess Royal this morning represented The Queen at Lord High Admiral's Divisions at Britannia Royal Naval College, Dartmouth, and was received by Her Majesty's Lord-Lieutenant for Devon (Lieutenant-Colonel the Earl of Morley).

Afterwards Her Royal Highness attended the first British Steel Challenge Yacht at Devonport Royal Dockyard, Plymouth.

Mrs Richard Carew Pole was in attendance.

The Princess Royal, Patron, HFT Development Trust, this evening attended the premiere of *All Dogs Go to Heaven* at the Odeon, Leicester Square, London WC2.

Mrs Charles Ritchie was in attendance.

CLARENCE HOUSE April 5: Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother, Patron of the Entertainment Artists' Benevolent Fund, this afternoon

Today's royal engagements

The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh will attend a concert to mark the fiftieth anniversary of the Battle of Britain at the Festival Hall at 7.45 in aid of the RAF Benevolent Fund.

Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother will open the Ascot Centre of the Berkshire branch of the British Red Cross Society at 3.30.

The Princess Royal, as President of the Save the Children Fund, will visit the new fund shop in Ipswich at 10.10; will open the Little School at Ipswich School, Henley Road, at 10.40; and visit Sudbury Upper School at 11.30 and receive a

cheque for the fund. She will attend a reception and luncheon at Sudbury Town Hall at 1.00.

Princess Margaret, patron, will attend a gala performance by the Northern Ballet Theatre at the Theatre Royal, Bath, at 7.55 in aid of the company and the theatre.

The Duke and Duchess of Kent were entertained at a Banquet this evening by The President of the Republic of India at the St James's Court Hotel, Buckingham Gate, London SW1.

Lord Frederick Windsor is eleven today.

CHARLES McLACHLAN

Charles McLachlan, CBE OPM, HM Inspector of Constabulary for South East England, died aged 53 on April 3. He was born on December 12, 1931.

One of Britain's most innovative police chiefs, McLachlan was also a man who could remain cheerful during a crisis, arguing eloquently in support of his actions.

That was just as well. He found himself called on to deal with some of the most inflammatory problems facing police during the past decade in this country.

As Chief Constable of Nottinghamshire during the miners' strike of 1984-85 he had to ensure that those who wished to work continued to do so. Striking miners called his police headquarters Fort McLachlan. He and his officers are reported to have turned away more than 160,000 presumed pickets from the county borders during the first six months of the strike, saying they posed a threat to peace.

He sought to achieve a balance between enabling miners to work and their colleagues the right to protest about such working, while not allowing intimidation. More than that, his ability to hold the ring for the working miners underpinned the government's calculations on coal stocks for the winter.

Inevitably, his role in Nottinghamshire was controversial. It was to become so on a national scale when he was appointed President of the Association of Chief Police Officers and assumed charge of day-to-day running of the National Reporting Centre. In this role he took over responsibility for allocating police to hot-spots during the strike, reinforcing local officers. It was a national police effort without being a national police force.

McLachlan was educated at Liverpool Institute High School, and later obtained degrees at London University and at Keele University. He was promoted through the ranks of Liverpool City Police, which he joined in 1953.

McLachlan retained the Liverpool gift of humour and ability to communicate,



which later served him well. He loved debate and looked as if he enjoyed the spotlight – when it sought him. But he remained personally a modest man.

He was a Methodist and, like James Anderton, Greater Manchester's Chief Constable, could preach policing in a moral context.

He became Chief Constable of Nottinghamshire in 1976, President of the Association of Chief Police Officers in 1984

and an Inspector of Constabulary in 1987.

In Nottinghamshire, he was known for his high profile policing initiatives in tackling kerb-crawlers and anti-drink campaigns at Christmas are examples. "Campaign Charlie" was the name given him by the media.

To deal with the possibility of armed robbery and terrorism, he invented the idea of mobile armoured – key vehicles fitted with firearms, sealed and secured so that if the command was given by an Assistant Chief Constable, or someone more senior, weapons could be unlocked and made rapidly available to trained officers at the scene of armed violence.

Again it was a compromise: police could rapidly become armed without being an armed police force.

As an Inspector of Constabulary, he was called in to review police handling of the Hungerford massacre. Communication was a major weakness at the time. He recommended using a communications satellite to eliminate radio "blackspots". Forces were also asked to consider the blanking out of sections of public lines at exchanges to speed police calls in an emergency.

In his role of Inspector of Constabulary he worked more behind the scenes, reporting to the Home Secretary on the effectiveness of policing in the South East. But he remained an innovator. He used technology to identify ways in which greater efficiency could be attained in the forces in his region.

Even in his leisure he developed new ideas, coming to skiing comparatively late.

He is survived by his wife and three sons.

WILLIE MUSARURWA

Willie Musarurwa, an outstanding African journalist who was spokesman of the Nkomo faction in the 1979 Lancaster House negotiations for Zimbabwe's independence, died aged 62 in Harare on April 3.

Ironically, it was not from the Rhodesian authorities Musarurwa received his most severe proscription as a journalist. It was the Zimbabwe government which dismissed him as editor of one of the country's leading newspapers for maintaining the same questioning spirit as he did when he edited a series of African newspapers in the 1950s and 1960s.

Musarurwa, two of whose great-grandfathers were sentenced to death by the British authorities for their active role in the 1896 Mashona Rebellion, was one of six children of a peasant farmer in the Zimbabwe Tribal Trust land. By the age of 10 he was reaping tobacco for a white farmer.

Through the attention of his mother Musarurwa was able to attend primary and secondary school, becoming one of the tiny elite of gifted black children enrolled at the Rhodesian government's first secondary school at Goromonzi, near Harare (then Salisbury).

After getting a teacher's certificate he taught for a few years, but was already cultivating his talents through a correspondence degree in journalism.

He was successively editor of *African Weekly*, *Bantu Mirror*, *African Parade* and, finally, the *African Daily News*.

Musarurwa's campaigning against racism set a new standard for black journalism, especially at the *Daily News* until the closing down of the paper by the government of Ian Smith.

Simultaneously he was active in black nationalist politics, eventually falling into the Zanu (Zimbabwe African Peoples' Union) party of Joshua Nkomo, with the post of secretary for publicity and information.

His activities earned him a series of restrictions, banning

orders, detention and imprisonment over a total of more than 10 years.

After his release in 1974 he moved to Zanu's headquarters in Zambia and over the next five years took part in every round of constitutional talks with the British government prior to independence.

Musarurwa returned to Salisbury in 1979 and in 1981 became editor of *The Sunday Mail*, one of the country's leading papers, soon after its ownership was taken over from the South African Argus group by a Harare government-appointed body.

He immediately established a reputation as a dissenter in his editorials and columns, which also provided an outlet for contrasting opinions.

In 1983 he was dismissed on instructions from the government on the grounds that his editorial policy was "too pro-Zanu" – the party then in Opposition. It was a charge he vigorously denied.

Until his death from a heart attack Musarurwa devoted himself, reluctantly, to public relations, setting up his own company. But he kept up his championship of the freedom of the press through lectures and articles published outside the government-controlled press.

His last piece, published this week in a local magazine, was a broadside against the government's press policy.

John Parker writes

Willie Musarurwa had demonstrated his courage and independence as a journalist well before he was incarcerated by the Smith regime. In the early 1960s he was the first African journalist to join the Rhodesian Guild of Journalists, of which I was president, and which was endeavouring to expand from a whites-only organization.

In doing so he incurred the wrath and condemnation of fellow black journalists, including that of Nathan Shamuyarira, now the Information Minister. Despite threats and intimidation, he persisted in attending meetings and playing a full part in the RGJ until he was detained in 1964.

ARTHUR LUNN

Arthur Lunn, "Front Man" on the ground floor of Fortnum & Mason, died aged 92 on April 3. He was born on September 2, 1897.

He was known to many thousands from this country and abroad.

Dressed in black tails, or red at Christmas time, he greeted all who entered and personally served a clientele of long-established customers, from royalty, nobility, the professions and, in later years, personalities from the arts and entertainments, plus many overseas visitors of note.

Born in Bourne, Lincolnshire, Lunn lived and attended school there until the outbreak of the First World War.

Volunteering for the Army in August, 1914, he was discovered to be too young but nevertheless served as a stretcher-bearer in the Medical Corps. When old enough,

he served in the Second 20th London Regiment in Egypt, in Palestine, at the Dardanelles and in the trenches in France.

He was wounded on two occasions and an X-ray taken earlier this year revealed shrapnel that had not previously been discovered.

Arthur loved to sing and had wondrous stories of delivering Christmas goods to "his" ladies in Berkeley and St James's Squares and singing Christmas carols in the hall; in 1919, while with the Army of Occupation in Germany, he sang in a concert party in the Opera House at Duren.

After the war, he returned to Bourne and married a local girl and promptly left to take up employment in a grocery shop in Finchley.

In the late 1920s he opened his own grocery shop in Streatham, which failed after two or three years through giving too much credit when

there was not much money about. Rather than be without employment, he moved to Manchester and worked for Agar for three years, returning to London in 1933, when he started with Fortnum & Mason on October 30.

Though intending this to be only a temporary arrangement, he remained for the next 57 years, becoming an internationally-known celebrity in his own right, as generation after generation returned to Fortnum & Mason and found Lunn still there to welcome them.

The subject of hundreds of magazine and newspaper articles and radio and television interviews, Arthur Lunn greeted the ever-changing world with grace and dignity, and personified Fortnum & Mason's best traditions.

He leaves one son.



Forthcoming marriages

Church news

Mr P.T. Stanley and Miss R. Bilett
The engagement is announced between Philip, son of the Rev Mrs S.E. Stanley and the late Mr J.O. Stanley, of Hampstead, and Rosemary, daughter of Mr and Mrs R. Bilett, of Golders Green.

Mr D. A. Atkin and Miss G.E. Wilcox

The engagement is announced between Richard, eldest son of Mr and Mrs David Atkin, of Tullens Toot, Purbrough, Sussex, and Gillian, elder daughter of Lieutenant Colonel and Mrs David Wilcox, of Shruiven, Oxfordshire.

Mr P.J. Fitzpatrick and Miss D.M. Easson

The engagement is announced between Peter John, younger son of Mr and Mrs John R. Fitzpatrick, of New Malden, Surrey, and Dallas Mala, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs David Rose of Formby, Liverpool.

Mr J.C. Millner and Miss E.J. Walsh

The engagement is announced between Justin, younger son of Mr W.F. Millner, and Mrs P.J.E. Millner, of Hitchin, Hertfordshire, and Karen, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs B.O.S. Walsh, of Bishop's Stortford, Hertfordshire.

Mr G.J.J. Tucker and Miss A.E. Campbell

The engagement is announced between Graham, son of Mr and Mrs H.H. Tucker of Pulteney, Cobham, Surrey, and Alison, eldest daughter of Dr and Mrs A.J.P. Campbell, of Brereton Park, Tattenhall, Cheshire.

Mr A.J.M. Williams and Miss A.M.E. Inglis-Jones

The engagement is announced between Adrian, only son of Mr and Mrs David Williams, of Redfern, Cambridge, and Alison, daughter of Mr and Mrs Julian Inglis-Jones, of Leigh Vale, Ockley, Surrey.

Mr W.J. Wightwick and Miss A.G. Batanero de Montenegro

The engagement is announced between Iain, second son of Mr and Mrs G.E.W. Wightwick, of Putney, London, and Anne, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs Julian Batanero de Montenegro, of Llanfair, Powys, and London, NW8.

Mr J.C. Pease and Miss S.A. Smith

The marriage took place yesterday between Mr Guy Pease, younger son of Mr Geoffrey Pease and Mrs Janet Pease, of Pinfold House, Back Lane, Glapwell, Derbyshire, and Miss Rachel Smith, second daughter of Mr Robert Smith and Mrs Rita Smith, of Digby Mansions, Hammersmith, west London, at St Theodore's of Canterbury, Station Road, Hampton, Middlesex.

Mr P.W.W. Pybus and Miss K.M.O. MacGreavy

The engagement is announced between Peter, elder son of Mr and Mrs George Pybus, of Higher Shilstone, Threlowthorpe, Devon, and Karen, younger daughter of Mrs Brian MacGreavy, of Onslow Square, London, SW7.

Mr G.P. Heslop and Miss S. L. Heslop

The marriage took place yesterday between Mr Peter Heslop, of St. John's, and Mrs Sophie Heslop, of St. John's, both of St. John's, London, SW1.

Mr G. J. H. Heslop and Miss S. L. Heslop

The marriage took place yesterday between Mr G. J. Heslop, of St. John's, and Mrs Sophie Heslop, of St. John's, London, SW1.

Mr G. J. Heslop and Miss S. L. Heslop

The marriage took place yesterday between Mr G. J. Heslop, of St. John's, and Mrs Sophie Heslop, of St. John's, London, SW1.

University news

Order ST JONAS COLLEGE

Elections from October 1990: To an Official Fellowship in French, in association with a Titular Lecturer; Elizabeth Fallaize (BA, MA, PhD, Exeter), Lecturer in French, University of Birmingham; To North Senior Scholarships in English: Sarah Ann Ellis, BA, MA, PhD, Scholar, student of Christ Church, in Geography; Brenda S. Veech, BA, MA Cambridge, Graduate student of Christ Church, Oxford; John C. McNamee, BA, MA, PhD, Graduate student of St John's College, Cambridge; To North Senior Scholarships in Law: Gerard Sullivan, barrister, student of St John's College, Cambridge; To North Senior Scholarships in Medicine: Sarah Ann Ellis, BA, MA, PhD, Graduate student of Christ Church, Oxford; To North Senior Scholarships in Psychology: Brenda S. Veech, BA, MA Cambridge, Graduate student of St John's College, Cambridge; To North Senior Scholarships in Sociology: Gerard Sullivan, barrister, student of St John's College, Cambridge; To North Senior Scholarships in Theology: Gerard Sullivan, barrister, student of St John's College, Cambridge; To North Senior Scholarships in History: Gerard Sullivan, barrister, student of St John's College, Cambridge; To North Senior Scholarships in English: Gerard Sullivan, barrister, student of St John's College, Cambridge; To North Senior Scholarships in French: Gerard Sullivan, barrister, student of St John's College, Cambridge; To North Senior Scholarships in German: Gerard Sullivan, barrister, student of St John's College, Cambridge; To North Senior Scholarships in Italian: Gerard Sullivan, barrister, student of St John's College, Cambridge; To North Senior Scholarships in Spanish: Gerard Sullivan, barrister, student of St John's College, Cambridge; To North Senior Scholarships in Portuguese: Gerard Sullivan, barrister, student of St John's College, Cambridge; To North Senior Scholarships in Chinese: Gerard Sullivan, barrister, student of St John's College, Cambridge; To North Senior Scholarships in Japanese: Gerard Sullivan, barrister, student of St John's College, Cambridge; To North Senior Scholarships in Korean

Andrew Gibbon Williams on Scotland's most famous living artist and John Russell Taylor at London's liveliest art festival

Glasgow's painter in residence

In no small measure, Glasgow's reputation as a hotbed of New Figurative painting is due to the international success of Steven Campbell. So it comes as a surprise to discover that the artist's one-man show at the Third Eye Centre is his first in his home town.

Not that Scotland has failed to honour this particular prophet. Following a very professional promotion campaign by his New York dealer, Campbell returned to Scotland "made good". His old art college provided a studio space, and in every major show of contemporary Scottish art since, his work has featured prominently.

He has all the bulbous Glaswegian charm of Billy Connolly, and is just as articulate, able to elucidate artistic aims without sounding boring. In short, he is a born media personality and, consequently, has become something of a star.

Campbell's vision is as theatrical as his personality. In a typical picture, an over-scaled, tweedy, countified hero stands upon some strange, surrealistic incident occurring in a mountainous landscape. From shirt-cuff to tree-trunk, all the forms are described in a naively colourful technique reminiscent of scenery painting. Usually, some larkily arcane title underlines the mock-seriousness.

But the Third Eye show is something more than a straightforward exhibition of Campbell's familiar narrative tableaux. Here, ten large, sombre-framed and brass-plaques acrylics have been hung against a backdrop of 150 monochrome ink

drawings. Some relate to the completed pictures, others are freely-improvised, imaginative ideas. The entire is illuminated like an intimate restaurant and graced with a central flower arrangement, evoking the opulent atmosphere of a late-Renaissance prince's "studio".

The concept is intentionally ironic and post-modern, and post-modernism is the keynote to the work itself. Campbell is concerned with the fickle mutability of "style": architectural modes and artistic conventions merge, disintegrate and metamorphose. In "Not You As Well, Snowy" a stock Campbell character gazes incredulously as a cat becomes mysteriously "cubistified"; two tower-blocks loom on the horizon. Elsewhere, a crudely painted nymph ignores a chair-back in which a guillotine blade has ominously appeared.

P.G. Wodehouse used to be Campbell's main inspiration. Now it is Art History itself. Titles refer to the great thinkers - to Ruskin and Cézanne and to concepts like "significant form". Whether or not the artist really understands the difficult issues he raises is hard to say. Perhaps this exhibition is more a tongue-in-cheek commentary on our post-modern predicament than a thoughtful investigation of it. Whatever the artist's reading matter, the ebullient philosophy of the "Big Yin" still seems more pertinent than Roger Fry's.

Andrew Gibbon Williams

• Steven Campbell's installation is at the Third Eye Centre, 346 Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow (01 332 0522) until April 29.



More than an exhibition: Steven Campbell's installation at the Third Eye Centre evokes a Renaissance prince's studio

All the excitement would appear to have gone west

The Cork Street galleries still have their excitements, but these days they are seldom excitements of discovery. It is understandable: established galleries in expensive West End premises cannot take too many chances. That is what the off-centre galleries are there for - until they in turn become grand and successful.

That has happened to the SoHo galleries in New York, but not yet to the many galleries that have clustered around London's Portobello Road in the last few years. But the expansion of the annual Portobello Contemporary Art Festival (continuing until Sunday) must surely be a straw in the wind.

The festival began as an excuse, a way of focusing attention on what would be happening in the area anyway. All of the exhibitions which open during the festival continue for at least three weeks. But it has now caught on sufficiently for it to sport an extensive Fringe, crowded with music, poetry readings, open studios and informal shows.

The great advantage these 20-odd venues possess is that they can still surprise and even shock. They are showing the contemporary equivalent of what the West End dealers in modern art were showing 30 years ago: work, usually, by youngish artists who primarily need direct contact with an appreciative, and perhaps even buying, public. There are also some older artists who have never managed to be the height of

fashion, and now, in their fifties, do not even radiate the aura of novelty.

Vanessa Devereux has an admirable record of presenting both the new and those deserving of rediscovery. This year she is showing a brilliantly colourful abstract by Fred Pollock (until May 5), who at 53 has been quietly developing along his own lines since the 1950s. His paintings are undeniably decorative, and sometimes run the risk of puritanical rejection by those who mistrust decoration in art.

But the precise glee with which his patches of pure colour are placed in relation to one another makes even walking into the gallery a cheering and uplifting experience.

For no apparent reason, much younger art this year leans towards the sculptural. Many of the Portobello galleries are trendy enough to mix what we used to call art with what we used to call craft, with a disregard for the rules.

There has, for instance, a slight problem of definition with Michaelson and Orient: it never looked like a craft gallery, yet everything shown there either was ceramic or involved ceramic. The puzzle has now been resolved with the opening of a new space at 328 Portobello Road, a few doors up from the original (which now becomes the studio space).

The new gallery opens with sculpture and drawings by Peter Bodenham (until April 28), while the old one contains a selection of gallery artists, including for the

first time some tableware and clearly functional pieces as well as grand, even monumental, ceramic sculptures. Bodenham is possessor of an extraordinary, quirky imagination, from which emerge odd, funny, torn heads and hands and unclassifiable creatures, delicately textured and coloured, and often yielding to more detailed examination a slightly sinister side.

Other sculptors on show share

this sense of oddity and surreal dislocation. At Sue Williams until April 28 Sokari Douglas Camp is showing an abundance of her bizarre machines, like the winged cart called "Mirror Stall", which suggests that Pegasus has absent-mindedly mated with a tea-trolley.

Other wheeled pieces seem to have been inspired by the proximity of the market: titles like "Blond man pushing market stall", "Safari dress stall" and "Dress and

jumper stall" hardly need elucidation, except that anything too representational does not interest the artist, and her use of steel, copper and wood is governed by a general fantasy.

There is a kindred feeling in the small sculptures of Panayotis Cacoyannis (Todd Gallery, to May 5). Put together from found and fashioned objects, these pieces look like machines or domestic fittings of unknown purpose: though one has never seen them before, they have about them an elusive familiarity, both comforting and disquieting, both comforting and disquieting.

At Anderson O'Day, one of the London galleries richest in taste and flair, we can see the latest, exciting developments in the art of Terry Shave (to May 5). Shave seems to be moving away from the total abstraction which has characterized his recent painting. Even at its most rigorously abstract, one could sense a landscape base; now, that is coming through



"Gato mecanico 84" by Spanish photographer Manuel Villarino

Weak line in biscuit tins

THEATRE

Jeremy Kingston

Beside Herself
Royal Court

SARAH Daniels' awkward and naively-written play begins in Hell. It may look like the biscuit aisle in Safeway's, and later in the scene a human character appears pushing a trolley, for whom undoubtedly the place is Safeway; but unseen by her, Delilah is giving Jezabel a manicure and Mrs Lot is reading a women's magazine until Eve strolls by, pale and woe-begone, and with a voice to match. Her discontent, however, does not stop the others cracking close menfolk, though it takes for ever to learn about this.

The bad jokes are presumably to help the feminist medicine go down. It is, however, the style of this play to end a scene when its dramatic point has at long last been hinted at, but before anything so demanding as development can occur.

Eve stays with us but only because she is now the inner voice of Evelyn (Dinah Stabb), a politician's wife, outwardly self-assured, but emotionally traumatised since childhood by her father's sexual assault. Eve (Marion Bailey) snarls out what Evelyn keeps close to her heart, following her around in her little girl's dress, urging her adult persona to be open but becoming scared when the chance comes.

On only one occasion does Eve's presence bring a dramatic dividend: the respected father (Tenniel Evans) loses his temper and we see Evelyn freeze but Eve cover terrified in a corner.

Wriggling along behind the main story is a feeble plot involving a famous curate, brusque psychologist and flabby social worker who is responsible for a rehabilitation centre. The majority of the women looking after this place have also had trouble with close menfolk, though it takes for ever to learn about this.

A mood of complete unreality develops. In a sequence of ostensibly naturalistic scenes the characters nevertheless swap life stories freighted with detail and unusual adjectives. Evelyn eventually tells her father what she thinks of him, whereupon she and her inner child dry their tears in unison and exit as one. Would that the past could be exorcized so simply. The play's simplicities trivialize a profoundly troublesome subject.

Alasdair Cameron

The Three Sisters
Gate Theatre, Dublin

THE Irish theatre thrives on legends. Watching this production of Chekhov's *The Three Sisters* at Dublin's Gate Theatre one cannot help feeling that a new legend is in the making.

This is not just because the sisters are played by Sorcha, Niamh and Sinead Cusack, and the doctor by their father Cyril. Nor is it simply because the cast includes some of Ireland's most distinguished character actors, and that Adrian Noble and Bob Crowley directed and designed. But, by taking a hard, thoughtful, unsentimental look at *The Three Sisters*, Noble has produced an powerful and, at times, unbearably moving account of the play.

From the moment one walks into the auditorium and sees the front curtain, a parchment-coloured wasteland with a tiny gilded St Basil's Cathedral in one corner, one is gripped by the interpretation. What follows is a production of equal artistry and economy, which makes its points by an almost sculptural placing of the actors on stage, skilful use of lighting (especially candles and shadow) and a simple but effective design, with slabs of red and green and large tracts of pale stone-coloured rag-rolled walls.

The acting is of a piece with the production. But, unusually for a mainly Irish cast, it is not the quality of the spoken word which is so special, but the way the subtext is laid bare by look and gesture. This is particularly true when the impeccable Cusack sisters are together.

Sinead, in particular, could almost have acted her role as Masha without speaking. Cyril Cusack too, gives the doctor a whole range of fussy gestures and throwaway lines which build up into a picture of a man who has not only been disappointed in life but who almost vindictively sacrifices the baron when he could easily save him.

Michael Pennington, as the vain Vershinin, gives a wonderfully vampiric performance, drawing sympathy and love from others and only responding with what he ludicrously terms "philosophy". The final image, of the sisters alone in their realization that they have wasted their sweetness on the desert air, is made all the more poignant and heart-breaking by being counterpointed with the

ever more clearly. Starting with dark upward plumes which might be trees, the paintings move on to evocations of what might be volcanic action, or perhaps stubbie-burning on the farm, and to a sense, sometimes, of the sea beyond the fire. These canvases have a monumental presence, and are as "English" as any lover of Turner, Girtin and John Martin could possibly wish.

Other delights include new paintings, invoking dances and jazz-clubs seen through the glowing, hazy dark, by Marcus Jones (showing indefinitely, upstairs at the Market Bar), and a stunning collection of recent Spanish Fine Art Photography (to May 12) at the Special Photographers Company, in which the surrealistic animal pictures of Manuel Villarino, the fake animal pictures of John Fontcuberta, comically solemn and convincing, and the amazing abstracted nudes of fashion photographer Javier Vallhonrat stand out.

John Russell Taylor

• John Russell Taylor's recommendations of other shows

REFLECTED GLORY: William Nicholson was the supreme modern painter of light reflected in glass, chintz and meat. Landscapes and still-lifes at Threepenny (01-734 7924) until April 21.

CLOUDBREAK: Patricia Molnar evokes sea, sky and weather in brilliant rectangles of colour, which look superb against the clean white walls. Accademia (01-225 3474) until April 29.

SHOPPER'S SURPRISE: A department store seems like the last place to find a major loan exhibition of bronzes by Rodin and his contemporaries, but think again. Selfridges (01-223 1234) until April 21.

Sisters three: (left to right) Niamh, Sorcha and Sinead Cusack

doctor mulling over the tragic death he has just helped to engineer, and with Masha's decent but dull husband (who is richly characterized by Tom Hickey), staring and only partly comprehending.

But some moments in the production jar - for example, the appearance of Andrei's son Bobik. All we need to know about the child has been conveyed earlier, when Anna Maman (as the sister's old nanny) clinks her

Mothers ruining

TELEVISION

Sheridan Morley

IF A father walks out on small children, the general reckoning is that he has caused himself, rather than them, an agonizing loss. If a mother does the same, she deserves to be cast into the outer regions of hell. That, at least, was the conclusion of one by-stander in last night's *40 Minutes* (BBC 2), which looked at four women who, for reasons ranging from impossible husbands to the self-discovery of unsuitability for motherhood, packed suitcases and walked out.

The major faults of Sally George's investigation were her failure to get close enough to the ex-husbands to hear how they had managed, and a Hollywood-like tendency to linger over sentimental shots of children's toys and bedrooms, so that the film looked at times like a cut-price re-make of *Kramer vs. Kramer*.

But in there somewhere were major questions society seems at last to be accepting that husbands who leave their young families, even for good reasons, are getting a raw deal on access. It has not, however, begun to cope with mothers who leave home. As *40 Minutes* indicated, that remains one of the last great taboos.

They have never had the chance to campaign, or even talk about their problems. Yet these mothers - even the one who left a home where her own survival was at risk, only to be told by a neighbour that she should have visited death rather than leave a child - are now so traumatized that they cannot bear to hear a baby crying in the supermarket. To the weight of their loss is added a massive burden of maternal guilt unknown to fathers.

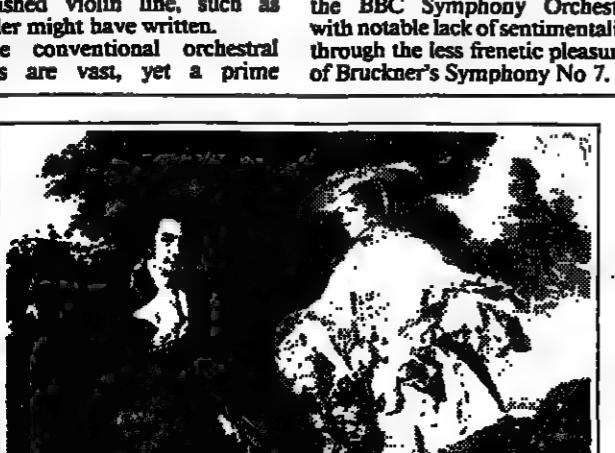
While BBC 2 was concerned with the sins of the mothers, *This Week* (ITV) looked at those of the fathers. It appears quite possible that Sellafield's classified radiation workers are the cause of leukaemia in their children, and now the nuclear industry is faced with a new American report which suggests once again that cancers caused by radiation are being passed to the next generation.

Radiologists have always been aware of this possibility, and studies can still be widely criticized on specific conclusions. But the doubt is always there, and medical research on radioactivity has for too long been constrained by the nuclear industry's determination to maintain that there are no major genetic dangers.

By late last night any parent anywhere must have been in sore need of light relief, and though not exactly light on his feet (the crash you just heard was of stones being thrown through glass houses), Robbie Coltrane has come up with a very strong new format for BBC 1, loosely-based on the Dario Fo *Mizero Buffo* comedies. This allows him to play out a script which, while still satirical, is vastly more disciplined than the usual self-indulgent ramble of the alternative comedian.

Sisters three: (left to right) Niamh, Sorcha and Sinead Cusack glass of tea with Solenn, after he has told Natasha that if the child was his he would fry it and eat it. However, this *Three Sisters* is so full of subtlety and inspired observation that one can overlook a few lapses.

At a time when the more famous Abbey Theatre is in temporary eclipse, the Gate seems to be going from strength to strength. Dublin is privileged to have this production. It deserves the widest possible showing.



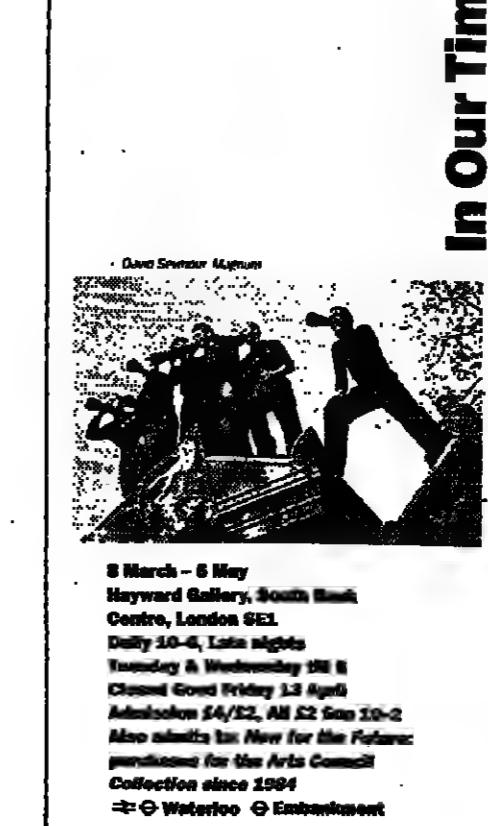
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Let's dance, Edouard

The current David Bowie tour has pioneered new visual techniques. Debra Craine reports

David Bowie's current world tour proves that old rockers never die; it also proves that rock concerts are not just fading away. They are changing to meet the demands of an audience that has grown up with rock and now wants something different. According to Edouard Lock, the 33-year-old Canadian choreographer responsible for the visual element of Bowie's five-month "Sound and Vision" tour, that something different is theatre.

"Rock 'n' roll has forever only played to very young crowds whose opinion of an appropriate response is to scream, yell and tear clothes off," he says. "Now it's reaching older people who have a more theatrical response."

At Bowie's three London concerts in the Docklands Arena last week, this response meant that "they went through some of the motions of a rock 'n' roll audience but basically if they could applaud, they didn't scream."

"There is, for once, the start of a seriousness in rock 'n' roll. People are coming as adults, having seen the world and having been in theatres where everything is geared perfectly. Theatres are built to give everybody a comfortable seat, a clear view and a good acoustic. And audiences are now coming into stadiums with the same expectations."

Eschewing the large stage sets favoured by many bands today, Lock has opted for film as the medium best able to please Bowie's tens of thousands of fans. The choreographer has conceived and directed 12 black-and-white film sequences, which are projected onto a massive central diaphanous screen hanging over the entire stage. The computer-controlled images are synchronized with the stage, and as they drift, dissolve and disappear, they allow Bowie, but still visible through the gaze screen, to interact with giant film images of himself. The effect is startling and complex.

Lock, who is better known as the founder of the Montreal-based dance company La La La Human Steps, has taken a dance approach to the filmed sequences of Bowie and *La La La* star Louise Lecavalier. While Bowie struts and poses in his various charismas incarnations, the platinum-



Edouard Lock: allowing the audience more contact with performers through visual experimentation

haired Lecavalier throws herself around him.

Although Lock's first love is dance, he believes that film will have a greater role to play in the rock 'n' roll of the 1990s, as designers confront the problem of how to manipulate visuals in cavernous venues like Wembley and Birmingham's National Exhibition Centre (where Bowie opened the British leg of his tour).

"You're going to see much more experimentation with materials, reflecting surfaces, film and other visual effects."

In the meantime, rock bands such as the Rolling Stones are relying on bigger and bigger sets to satisfy the audience's need for a

visual link to the performers on stage. "The problem with stadium shows is that technology has found ways to amplify sound over large distances, but the visuals have never really kept up," says Lock.

"The performers have, as a way of solving the problem, created larger and larger sets. That, to my eyes, compounds the problem because they create a large architecture which emphasizes the fact that the performer is very small within that space."

He points to the Stones set as an example of rock 'n' roll's need to impress audiences and make every effect more spectacular than the last. "That is not a set, that is a town. It's 90 feet high by about

200 feet wide. It's all steel, all girders, elevators. People could live there!"

Lock's answer to the spiralling scale and expense of large sets is:

"Rather than build hard sets and hard architecture, why not build soft architecture? Why not take the architecture of the person and manipulate that? It's not that expensive to do and it does bring that person back into some sort of visual contact with the audience."

The same forces that drive theatre are going to start driving rock, because rock is becoming more mature. It can't just keep coming up with more big effects. What are groups going to do next - blow up a stadium?"

Light beats from a bright cook

ROCK ALBUMS

David Sinclair

Beats International: *Let Them Eat Bingo* (Go Beat 842 196-2)

ALTHOUGH best known for the recent No 1 "Dub be Good to me", featuring the singing of Lindy Layton, Beats International is an umbrella organization for a multitude of talents all firmly directed by one man, the producer and DJ Norman Cook.

Not so long ago, as one of the Housemarines, Cook was a paid-up member of pop's alternative anorak brigade, yet here he is to be found dishing up a fast, ingenious sample-and-cut collage.

The album's emphasis on energetic, light-hearted and, above all, danceable rhythms is underscored by titles like "Dance to the Drummer's Beat", "The Ragged Trousered Percussionists", "Bundu Blues" and the previous single "Blame it on the Bassline".

The extraordinary sound of Billy Bragg singing in a dulcet falsetto against a strident disco bass figure and a welter of interlocking electronic percussion on "Won't Talk About It" is one of many off-the-wall treats. "Please someone tell me about Norman Cook," pleads a confused Simon Bates at the end of "Babies Makin' Babies", a deep-funk cockney rap (featuring L'ouie Trouble), which gives way with the merest skip of a beat to the reggae-gospel-African fusion of "The Whole World's Own on Me".

Let Them Eat Bingo is a diverse

and rewarding album that takes the policy of blurring the line dividing dance from indie music to its logical conclusion. In boldly defying the established formulae with such cocky and sprightly wit, Cook has enriched the modern musical vocabulary.

Nick Lowe: *Party of One* (Reprise 7599 26132-1)

The old firm swings back into action with a dependable selection of chugging modern R 'n' B tunes delivered with dry aplomb and a lot of reverb on the vocals. The shambling locomotive drumming of Jim Keltner and the warm, slide guitar of Ry Cooder lend a rooty ambience to "Gai-Gin Man", Lowe's impressions of a visit to Japan.

Produced by Dave Edmunds, *Party of One* is a simple testimony that offers no innovations or fresh insights, but nevertheless

conjures many evocative moments with an easy grace. The introspective mood of the album's title extends to several of the songs. "Rocky Road", co-written with Simon Kirke of Bad Company, is a lovely tune full of optimism against the odds; "What's Shakin'" on the Hill" essays with gentle sweeping organ chords the perennial heartache of the outsider, while "All Men are Liars" recalls the world-weary "So it Goes" - Lowe in all his laid-back splendour.

Van Morrison: *The Best of Van Morrison* (Polydor 841 970-2)

Over the next year or so, EMI plans to re-release David Bowie's entire back catalogue, beginning this week with his first three albums which have been unavailable for more than 18 months.

Space Oddity, originally titled *David Bowie* when it was released in 1969, is a drippy curiosity which, apart from the title track, finds Bowie trailing awkwardly in the wake of the British blues boom, a severe young man out of joint with the hippie times.

By the time of *The Man Who Sold the World* (April 1971) Bowie was posing in provocative dresses but, more importantly, had recruited guitarist Mick Ronson and drummer Woody Woodmansey who would become the nucleus of his Spiders From Mars band. The album is full of shadowy, edgy narratives like "All the Madmen" that sit uneasily on the progressive rock arrangements. "The Width of a Circle" is an extended epic, which although flawed by Tony Visconti's rather haphazard production, boasts some of the nastiest soloing Ronson ever committed to tape.

With *Hunky Dory* (December 1971) Bowie was firing on all cylinders and "Changes", "Life on Mars" and "Queen Bitch" have all merited inclusion on the current "greatest hits" tour.



Van Morrison: unlikely creator of a "raft of poetic marvels"

Last year's vintage

ROCK

Jasper Rees

Les Negresses Vertes

Town & Country

IT WAS hard to tell whether Les Negresses Vertes had come over from Paris to sell records or carpets, as they are a dab hand at both. The entire Town & Country Club stage was draped in quality wall-to-wall and floor-to-ceiling products - a nod, doubtless, in the direction of the exotic north African influences that have affected the band.

One thing is certain: they were not here to sell shirts. Most of the night Negresses were wearing shirts of purplish pastel shades, with the blouse of the lead singer, Helio, beginning the night a ruddy mauve, and ending a deeper shade of perspiration purple.



Les Negresses Vertes: "a multitude of voices clamouring to be heard"

The impression of the band is of a musical democracy, with a multitude of voices clamouring to be heard. At one point all eight band members were on microphone duty; at another, there were four Negresses strumming on Spanish guitars, *à la* Gypsy Kings. But the point about this performance, a carbon copy of last year's

WEEKEND GIGS

Compiled by David Sinclair, David Toop and Rose Rouse

NAHAWA DOUMBIA/KASSE MADY

Two of Mali's exciting vocalists, bringing a depth of tradition full of innovation and global influences.

HammerSmith Palais Shepherd's Bush Road, London W6 (01-748 2812) Sun, 7.30pm, £7.50.

ANGEL PARRA: Chilean singer making a return appearance after some years' absence, supported in this "Concert for Democracy" by singer-songwriter Janine Wells.

Hackney Empire, Mare Street, London E8 (01-985 2424) tonight, 7.30pm, £5.50.

EDINBURGH INTERNATIONAL

FOLK FESTIVAL: Ten-day festival of folk, blues, cajun and country music begins tonight with Dick Gaughan. Other weekend acts include Texan new country

rocker Robert Earl Keen Jr. and Guy Clark. Festival Club, Nevill Row, Bristol Square, and Queens Hall Clark Street, Edinburgh (031 220 0464 for programme).

GAYE BYKERS ON ACID

Crude, irreverent and just a little redundant now that the season of Grebo rock has passed. Their latest album

Cancer Planet Mission is a thrashy compendium of grotesquely snarled vocals plastered against the grain of a number of recycled punk-metal riffs.

Square Fourth Avenue, Harrow (0279 255394) tonight, 7.30pm, £2.20. Edwards, No.8 John Bright Street, Birmingham (01 616 1685) Sunday, 7.30pm, £4.

Vienna Newland, Lincoln (0522 520598) Monday, 9.30pm, £5.50.

EVERYDAY PEOPLE: Sheffield

soil/rock trio who take their name from the Sly Stone song and claim influences from Elvis Costello to Marvin Gaye. Support is Clare Grogan's (ex-Altered Images) new group Universal Love School.

Mean Fiddler 24-26 Haresden High Street, London NW10 (01-949 5490) tonight, 8pm, £6.

THE LILAC TIME: Stephen Duffy

who used to go under the pop

chart success name of Tin Tin, leads this gentle, melodic, very English band. A new single "All For Love and Love For All" is about to be released.

Royal Albert Hall, Kensington Gore, London SW7 (01-589 6212) Sunday, 7.30pm, £8.50.

SARAH JANE MORRIS: Former

singer with jolly politicos Happy End and disco popsters The

Communards, with a big voice and an eccentric presence.

Hackney Empire 291 Mare Street, London E8 (01-985 2424) Sunday, 8pm, £6.

Corn Exchange, Wheeler Street, Cambridge (0223 857851)

Saturday, 7.30pm, £5. Town & Country, 8-17 Highgate Road, London NW5 (01-284 0303) Sunday, 7.30pm, £7.

FRANK CHICKENS: Having started out in the early Eighties as rather twee performers to techno-rock backing tracks such as "We Are Ninja", this Japanese female duo has now developed its idiosyncratic style to funny effect.

Wesley House, London Women's Centre, WC2 (01-831 8945) today, 7pm, £5.

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NOMINATED FOR THE LAURENCE OLIVIER AWARDS

MUSICAL OF THE YEAR

BEST ACTOR IN A MUSICAL

PAUL HIPP AS BUDDY HOLLY

The Bloody BEET Story

Now booking to Jan 1991

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MON-THURS 8pm. FRI & SAT 5.30pm & 8.30pm. BOX OFFICE: 01-834 1317

CCs (king fee): 01-379 4444/240 7200/741 9999. Groups: 01-930 6123

Tickets available from all Keith Prowse shops and normal outlets.

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The gold mine at the foot of the Wall

As the bleak miles of wall that divide Berlin come down, the city is presented with a unique development opportunity by the valuable real estate released. Sally Brompton examines the options — and the dilemmas

As Germany propels itself towards a united future, the world's architects and developers are setting their sights on the aesthetic and material potential of a reunified Berlin.

Already, visionaries and marketers are creating blueprints for a city which, they predict, will regain its former glory as the commercial and banking centre of Germany. For when the entire Berlin Wall finally comes down, the blood-stained former no-go area will be one of the most valuable stretches of real estate in Europe.

International concerns queuing for a slice of the prime city centre site around the Brandenburg Gate reportedly include Mercedes-Benz, Toshiba and the Bank of Tokyo.

Interest from foreign organizations is growing daily, according to Gunter Fuderholz, planning officer for the West Berlin senate, which will eventually decide who gets what. It is an interest which the city is keen to encourage since most finance for the redevelopment will come from the private sector.

Preliminary suggestions and plans are arriving from all over the world on the desk of the Senator for Housing and Building. "We want to work with international architects," says Mr Fuderholz, who envisages the redevelopment beginning slowly over the next few months. West Berlin architect Moritz Müller proposes "an urban competition to develop visions".

Since the 103-mile wall runs through urban and rural areas, with a no-man's-land varying in width from 200 to 900 yards, skirting farms and a river, there will be limitations on how much land can be redeveloped.

It is not clear who owns the land along the eastern side. It is all inside the present East German border, and has been regarded as state property. However, once East Germany ceases to exist, the land will revert to its original owners. Given its huge commercial value, there are bound to be many claimants. But it is likely that the authorities will decide that they have a constitutional right to expropriate the land, and the legal battles will be principally fought over who has the right to compensation.

Everyone has ideas as to how the space should be used, from skyscrapers to landscaped areas incorporating the existing mature trees and wildlife. Suggestions include a motorway, railway and

underground, a circular park, recreation and entertainment areas, housing a shopping complex and a new commercial centre — or any combination of them all.

Friedrichstrasse is likely to be recreated as a major shopping street, with pavement cafes and restaurants to compete with the Kurfürstendamm. Nevertheless, it is only after the united city council decides what use the land is to be put to, and when it is known where Germany's capital will be, that the developers will be allowed in.

While the city is hesitant about being pushed into rash decisions, minority pressure groups are already worrying about environmental and aesthetic issues.

A new poster appearing on billboards around the city sums up the fears of the large creative element. Signed by a group of prominent painters, sculptors and poets, it appeals to the authorities not to redevelop areas skirting the wall at the expense of the artists who live and work there.

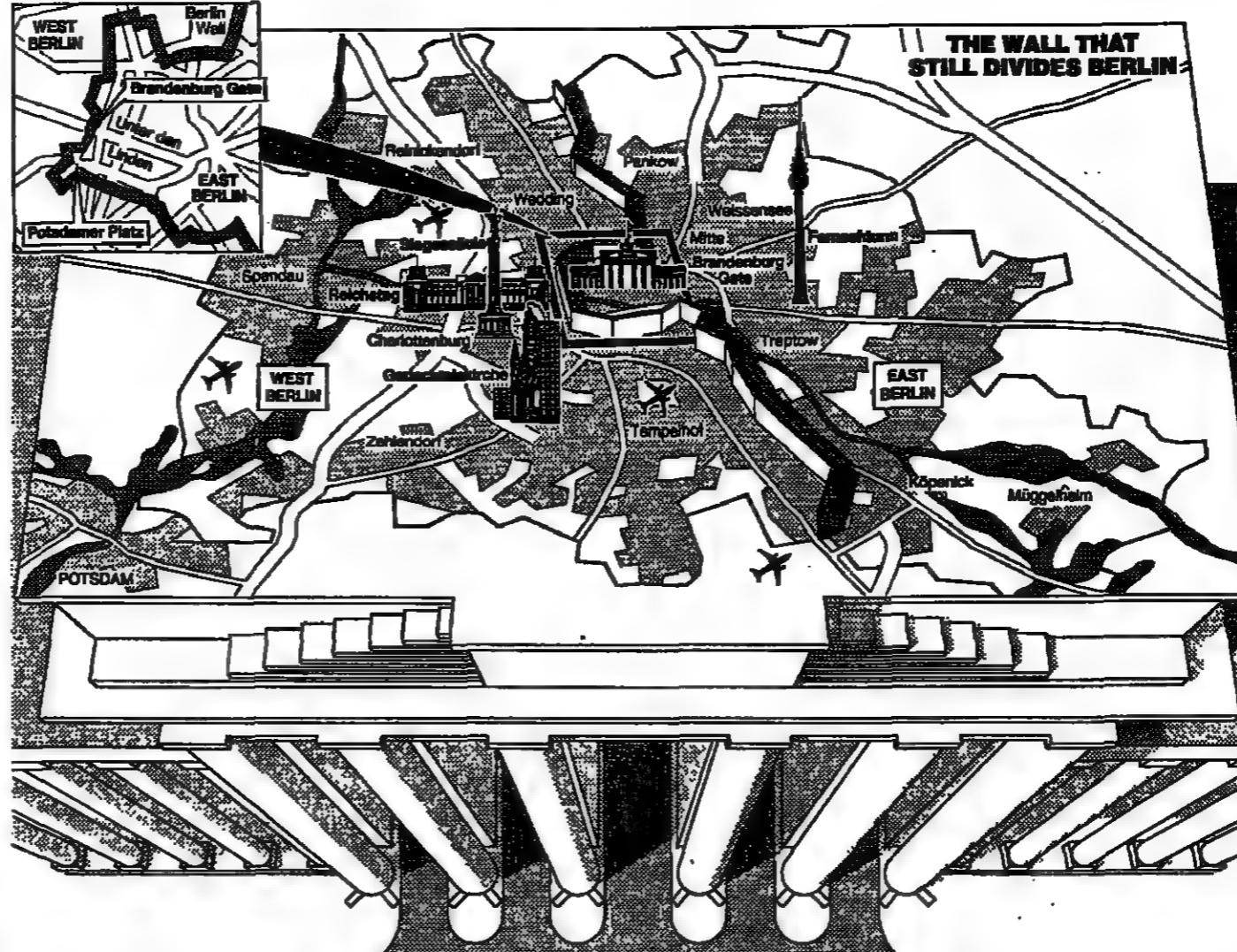
In the Kreuzberg district of West Berlin painters such as Lalla Porsiec restore their giant murals painted on the wall in vain. Their greatest complaint is the souvenir hunters known as Wall Pockers who chisel out chunks and destroy their paintings in the process.

"On the other hand, I'd rather they did it than a bulldozer," she says. Large enterprises such as the West German Springer publishing house have already applied to have the right to buy the land in the strip when the wall is pulled down.

"There is a fear that commercial sterility will replace a city that is essentially spiritual," says Daniel Libeskind, a Berlin-based American architect who recently won a contract to design the £36 million extension to the Berlin Museum incorporating a Jewish museum. "I think the main problem will be greed and short-sightedness in providing for obvious material needs."

Mr Libeskind, whose winning scheme for the rebuilding of the central areas of West Berlin is still under discussion, is one of eight leading international architects invited by the West German magazine *Tempo* to contribute proposals for the redevelopment of Potsdamer Platz, once the centrepiece of Berlin and the area most devastated by Allied bombing before being turned into part of no-man's-land.

He has created what he describes as a concept for "offices and laboratories for inventors and



According to Mr Sauerbruch, "whatever happens will be read as a metaphor for the relationship between the two Germanies, which is why it will take a long time for anything to happen."

In the recent past, the commercial attractions of West Berlin have rested mainly on its business tax refunds and subsidies to investors. The system resulted in investment companies putting up buildings knowing that they would make a profit from the subsidy alone.

A united Berlin will no longer need to bribe businesses to use its facilities. "The city is changing at an incredible speed," Mr Sauerbruch says. "People are moving there from all over Germany and the rest of the world and it is becoming a metropolis again." As a result, land and property prices are soaring — in some cases by as much as 100 per cent. At the same time, East Berlin's new ruling conservative alliance is attempting to find a way to sort out the ownership claims of its people.

The fact that East Berlin's historic buildings are crumbling from 40 years of neglect is an additional headache for the planners, who must decide whether to restore or replace. Many buildings suffer from what is known locally as "silent demolition" — wryly defined as coming home from work to find that your house has collapsed.

There is also the question of a permanent monument to the wall and its bloody history. While East Berlin sells fragments to antique dealers and souvenir hunters, there is discussion about keeping a section standing as a reminder. It is a suggestion unlikely to find support with the East Berlin government, which would rather cash in on its inflated market value and then forget all about it.

More imaginative proposals include an existing design by the avant-garde British firm, Pentagram Design, which produced its own monument to the wall three years ago. "We wanted to put the idea in people's heads that the wall wasn't necessary," says Theo Crosby, one of two Pentagram partners responsible for designing the monument.

The monument, which Mr Crosby is now planning to submit to Berlin once again, is based on a floodlit, 100sq ft stone "table" creating a covered piazza beneath with escalators to a museum chronicling the history of the wall. The cost is estimated at £20 million.

Until a deal is worked out for the entire wall, however, the border guards still patrol round the clock. Private Peter Hansel, on duty near the Brandenburg Gate, motions politely to a few errant tourists to leave the strip and jokes: "You are disturbing the rabbits." Three years ago he started his tour of duty in a watchtower overlooking it — with a rifle in his hands.



Past glories: the Potsdamer Platz, as it was in the 1930s

apartments for explorers" incorporating all the requirements of a practical cultural lifestyle.

Built in the shape of "a sea serpent which uncoils itself across no-man's-land", his project includes shops, offices and houses.

He says: "Over the past 30 or 40 years, much of the area has been used by artists who have

been able to rent cheap studios. Now the buildings are being bought up and converted into luxury units and there is a great danger that creative people will be driven out and replaced with bureaucrats."

The British architect William Alsop, who was also invited to participate in the *Tempo* project, has created what he describes as a concept for "offices and laboratories for inventors and

fears that Berlin's redevelopment will consist of what he describes as "German clumpy-lumpy sort of buildings which involve so much energy and effort that it will just become rather flat and boring".

Mr Alsop's scheme for Potsdamer Platz is to utilize the existing open space. "No other city in the world has the benefit of a clear piece of land running right through the middle," he says. "I decided to build a new, lightweight wall on an east-west axis rather than the existing north-south one and produce a peaceful north-south division in Berlin. Running along the new wall will be swimming pools and running tracks, turning it into a major sports venue for north and south Berliners to battle it out."

Mr Alsop, whose London firm, Alsop and Lyall, is working on the Cardiff Bay barrage, believes that it is vital that Berlin sees itself as "just another town. I'm afraid that they'll put so much meaning into anything that is built there that it will tend to be self-defeating. It needs to be regarded in the same way as a city like Birmingham."

Mr Libeskind, on the other hand, fears that, in their haste to redevelop, Berlin's governors will forsake Germany's tradition of commissioning projects by inviting leading architects from around the world to enter detailed plans in a competition. He foresees

"mediocre architects" being instructed "to produce hundreds of thousands of housing units".

There is already a housing crisis in West Berlin, with an estimated shortage of 60,000 flats caused by bad policies in the past and the influx of refugees from Eastern Europe. "All urban planning in the 1950s in both the east and west was done on the assumption that Berlin was still one city," says Berlin-born Matthias Sauerbruch, a London-based architect who has spent four years working on a large

"There is a fear that commercial sterility will replace a city that is essentially spiritual — the main problem will be short-sightedness"

housing development in West Berlin. "Although the master-plan still applies to the entire city, endless amendments were incorporated dividing it in two with two centres. Now the whole thing has had to be rethought."

The redevelopment is primarily a political issue, with the parties all seeking their own solution.

How one woman is helping to preserve the rural ideal in the English uplands

Good shepherd of the West

THE TIMES
BBC RADIO 4
PM
ENVIRONMENT AWARD



I asked Janet White how she would like to be remembered. What would she like on her gravestone? She threw back her brown face in laughter. "Shepherd!" she said, not needing to think.

She is aged 60, prickly, fiercely independent. Her four children are grown up and her husband has retired from the civil service to be with her, but neither of these events has altered her life's central purpose, the running of her hill farm in the Quantocks.

A shepherd was what she wanted to be, and a shepherd is what she is; never a shepherdess, that kithenish creature whose dainty concerns hardly extend to yanking up a ewe trapped on its back by the weight of its fleece, before the剪 can get at its eyes.

It was partly the animals that drew her, but also the countryside they inhabit — the English uplands and their forever-surprising loveliness. She had an idyllic childhood in the Cotswolds, as a wartime evacuee, where she remembers "beechwoods white with snowdrops and fields yellow with cowslips".

Not all farmers share this feeling, of course; they have a hard living to make and during the past 30 years many have regarded the preservation of hedgerows, say, as a sentimental indulgence. Two views of the English countryside have arisen — from farmers who need to use it, and conservationists who wish to preserve it. They have often been bitterly at odds.

But not many minutes are needed on Durborough Farm, Mrs White's 240 Somerset acres, to realize that in her both roles are combined to an unusual extent. The farm is set in a steep fold of the Quantocks beside a stream, its meadows surrounded by

woods and over-topped by heathlands. It is not only sharply beautiful, but the sort of place that a naturalist's trust would make a determined effort to buy should it come on the market, so rich is it in wildlife. There are 24 of the 54 native species of British butterfly, including holly blues, silver-washed fritillaries and green hairstreaks; more than 200 different wildflowers, from ragged robin and wood anemone to orchids and wild daffodils; and 30 species of tree.

The 80 bird species recorded on the farm include breeding rarities such as nightjars, ravens, dippers, redstarts and pied flycatchers. And besides all the more common animals, such as badgers and foxes, there are red deer, which breed, pigmy shrews, harvest mice and that most elusive of British mammals, the dormouse.

Mrs White has not been careless of this heritage. The thoughtfulness which covers her farm animals — her lambs are fed on grass and nothing else, her calves are suckled by their mothers in the fields — extends to the wildlife. Pesticides are used on bracken

alone, and then rarely. Areas are fenced off from sheep to encourage wild flowers. Bogs are left undrained, for their plants and the butterflies they bring. Hedges are trimmed only outside the breeding season of birds, and hedges are being replaced on a recently acquired part of the land where an earlier farmer had ripped them out. Trees are planted. Nest boxes encourage not only birds, but bats, and they also bring the dormouse. Shooting does not take place, and the Quantock stag-hounds are kept out, a move that does not make her popular with some of her neighbours.

They might be endangered on many farms, but not with Mrs White, the tough-minded, alert — the good shepherd of the Quantocks, if you like, keeping a wary weather-eye out for her sheep, yet faithfully watching over so much more.

Michael McCarthy

• Durborough Farm will be featured on PM tonight on Radio Four, from 5pm. Details of how to vote for the £5,000 award will be included in the same broadcast and published tomorrow in The Times, together with details of the five shortlisted finalists.

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Courage intact: Shreela Flather regards the racial attack on her home as "a positive experience" that brought "a wonderful public response"

First among equals?

Yesterday Shreela Flather added another triumph to an already impressive list. Sally Brompton talks to Britain's first Asian woman peer

The large dent in the solid oak table in Shreela Flather's kitchen is a constant reminder of the risks attached to being an Asian in public life. The permanent blemish, caused by an iron pipe being hurled through the window in a racist attack nine years ago, is not, however, something upon which the new Conservative baroness dwells. "I feel very deeply that if you allow these things to affect you, you're letting them win," Mrs Flather says. "My family insisted that I was a bit more careful - because one is vulnerable - but it did not have an emotional effect on me. It just made me more determined."

The reaction is typical of the 56-year-old Indian who was yesterday named as Britain's first Asian woman peer. Mrs Flather has already trailblazed her way through a daunting list of boards and committees in the voluntary sector, as well as becoming Britain's first ethnic minority woman councillor and first "Asian woman mayor" (in the royal borough of Windsor and Maidenhead), and the first non-white woman magistrate.

She came to Britain in the 1950s to read law at University College, London. "My father wanted me to be a lawyer and I decided to come to university at the same time," she explains. Her family was one of the most eminent in India prior to independence. Her grandfather, engineer Sir Ganga Ram, who was knighted by the British, did much to irrigate the Punjab. Her father, who also qualified as a lawyer, was a successful businessman who became a diplomat. When he was posted to

South America in 1950, Mrs Flather, then 16, accompanied him, and played hostess in the absence of her mother, who remained at home in the manner of orthodox Indian wives. "It widened my horizons at an early age," Mrs Flather says. "I learnt that the world was a big place, but that people were very similar, and that one should enjoy oneself."

She met her husband, in the Inner Temple when they were both reading for the Bar. Despite listing "coping with multiple sclerosis" among his recreations in *Who's Who*, Mr Flather works full-time as a Recorder as well as sitting on several tribunals. The illness, diagnosed six years ago, has brought him and his wife closer.

Marriage is always improved by difficulties, "he says.

Mrs Flather has suffered her share of discrimination over the years - "I think we all do. But if you're Asian and a woman you have to decide whether you're being discriminated against on the basis of being a woman or on the basis of being an Asian, or on the basis of both. Certainly, people patronize you quite regularly, and each time you're in a new situation you have to make a base there. But for every person who causes problems and is not particularly nice, there are another 10 who are quite the opposite."

The attack on her home was made

"I think any politician in a position of influence has a responsibility not to make other people's lives more uncomfortable. When he made his 'rivers of blood' speech I was running a local Asian ladies' club, and the women were being abused and spat at when they went shopping, which had never happened before. And for that, he can't be forgiven by me."

Although she was called to the Bar in 1962, Mrs Flather has never practised as a lawyer. Instead, she became an infant teacher, and then a teacher of English as a second language at a comprehensive school near her home in Maidenhead, "so that I could share the school holidays with Paul and Marcus".

Today Paul is a journalist, currently reading for a doctorate in philosophy at Oxford, and Marcus is a doctor. She is philosophical about the fact that Paul is a committed socialist. "Everyone is entitled to their own political views, and I don't think they should spoil relationships," she says. "We discuss politics a lot, but we both have carefully thought-out views, and we don't try to convert one another."

She regards the incident as a positive experience. Apart from the "wonderful public response" - a "tremendously warming experience", the police went to such lengths to trace the villain that "they completely disappeared. So more good came of it than anything else."

She does not accept that the anti-racist bodies are responsible for the apparent increase in racism. "Of course, the organizations raise consciousness about it, but I think that if you want to blame somebody you might choose Enoch Powell, who made it respectable to display racism for the first time. Before that, people in this country felt it was not polite to display racism. And once you allow it to be socially acceptable, you have to do something to counteract it."

Real beer

LINCOLN Green organic beer is an aptly-named lager which has just been launched (ahead of schedule, but missing the deadline for *The Organic Consumer Guide*). Conceived and developed by brewer Oliver Griffin, this pale golden beer is made from organically certified barley and hops. Brewed without the use of any chemicals, the lager is available through health-food shops and the Morrisons group of supermarkets in the North of England, price 99p per 440ml can.

Josephine Fairley

Close encounters of the tabloid kind

AT A dinner party recently I overheard a Cabinet minister swapping stories with a couple of television personalities about tabloid encounters. I listened to accounts of reporters staking out homes and threatening to stay until they saw "who you bring home to bed". But when I began asking questions about the matter, the television ladies clammed right up. Publicly complaining, they said, is the worst thing you can do. "It just starts a feeding frenzy," one said.

The next day I telephoned around. All public figures, male or female, face the risk of a good friend turning out to be a Pamela Bordes, of course, but women on television do run a nasty gauntlet. I suppose it's more fun (and marginally less risky) to bully a 5ft 6in, eight-stone blonde female than a balding male of similar height.

The new self-imposed codes for newspapers may turn out to have taken the edge off this, but public figures are still vulnerable. There were tales of hair-raising vulgarity. "Are you a lezzie?" one young woman was asked on her front doorstep. Her refusal to cooperate with such trips led to the publication of her home address. She had to move.

The Press is not free from the restrictions that prevent all of us from disturbing the peace (by ringing doorbells at 3am), or from persistently harassing people in search of a scoop on their nocturnal habits. Celebrities have to restrain their litigious instincts, however, with the sobering thought that they may have more to lose in any fight. Most tabloids have teams of people sifting through the lives of people in the public eye, in order to uncover intriguing peregrinations that might titillate. Think about your own life: is there nothing that might appear horribly embarrassing on the front page of *The Sun*?

The obvious question about all this is: why only in Britain? Neither the American nor Continental Press has the same fervour for gory sexual detail as ours. I'm not at all sure that millions of Milanese or Parisians would pay the equivalent of 40p, week after week, simply to read about the rather repetitive sexual habits of news readers. Voyeurism, in the true sense, seems to have less of a hold there than it does here.

The automatic response to this is that Anglo-Saxons are repressed and reading about a television journalist doing rude things upside down is how we get our jollies. I don't believe this. What occurs to me is that the British are simply over-civilized, and that this very state creates the need for little escape mechanisms. This is not the same thing as being repressed at all. Our society does place a premium on manners and

respect for privacy, and it is distasteful to reveal the kind of matters we see paraded in our tabloids. But that is all we can do - hope. In my view, there is neither a public right to know nor a public right to privacy. A journalist has no right to go to an individual or institution and seek information about anything other than a matter of public policy. On the other hand, if you find out something about me, I don't see that I can claim any right that would protect me from your knowledge. You can't demand information and I can't demand that you don't seek it.

The reason we have to take this approach is simply that the alternative is a nightmare. The right to know or the right to privacy would both require a government commission or bureaucracy or, at best, the courts to interpret what falls under the protection of these rights. In seeking information we would have to apply to some higher authority which would arbitrarily interpret the request in terms of current social, political, or cultural fashions. One might be forced to give information on what one earned, but allowed to withhold the information that one went to bed with beached whales - or vice versa.

As a wry footnote to all this, yesterday I was reading *Not Many Dead: Journal of a Year in Fleet Street*, the new book by Nicholas Garland. Mr Garland is an immensely gifted political cartoonist now at *The Spectator* and *The Independent*, and his ear for the conversations he had with a lot of very important journalists during 1986, as he contemplated leaving *The Daily Telegraph* and joining *The Independent*, are quite revealing.

Very revealing, in fact. My goodness, but there is a lot of anger and storm and drang and early-morning telephone calls over the great dilemma of changing newspapers' I can't help feeling sorry for some of the people who may have talked to Mr Garland as he found his way to the Answer. They might have regarded him simply as a friend, without realizing their conversations were being squirrelled away for publication. Would quite so many people have rabbited on about Rupert Murdoch, Conrad Black, Max Hastings and Charles Wilson if they had known their remarks were to be printed? It does seem to me a bit questionable, but I suppose you talk to a journalist at your peril, and journalists should know this better than anyone.

Mind you, while kiss and tell is bad enough, it seems even worse, somehow, to get told on without the enjoyment of the kiss. In the event that I ever meet Mr Garland, the only two noises he would get from me would be *Hrrumph* and *Gaaaaaw*.



BARBARA AMIEL

his genetic make-up to be entirely bereft of the unfashionable notion of vengeance.

In the past, public taste protected most people against the sort of scrutiny that is now common in the tabloids. Certain things were not done, not because they were unlawful, but because they were distasteful. That, I think, is why today Canadian and American newspapers have nothing remotely similar to the British tabloid Press. Their society would shrink from that particular kind of vulgarity.

She is encouraged by the increased awareness of racial issues and problems, and the search for possible solutions. "In the early days, it wasn't quite the thing to talk about it because it might go away on its own, but now people talk about it in places and areas where it wasn't discussed before."

She intends to be a working peer - "I shall take my lead from the people in the House" - and to raise the subject of racism "when it's necessary. I think my government would expect it of me."

Sweet and lowdown

THE TIMES
ON SATURDAY
IN COLOUR

at a hotel which holds special weekends for chocoholics, they blind-tasted a dozen Easter eggs, from the sublime - "rich flavour - creamy, silky" - to the ridiculous - "I can't believe this is sold as chocolate".

The Easter egg market is

year, and grows by a further £10 million annually, so knowing your onions about eggs is a must.

In the Review section of *The Times* tomorrow read the collected thoughts of the Panel, as well as the latest news on the confectionery front for Easter 1990. Find out where to get special eggs for diabetics, eggs in a special presentation box, 3lb monsters costing more than £60 and milk chocolate Paddington Bears weighing in at a mere 75p.

Royal patronage

where to buy them) should prove a real time-saver.

Clean kill

MODERN insect repellents, while effective, often contain a cocktail of synthetic chemicals which may have toxic side-effects when applied in large doses. Vamoose offers an all-natural alternative which, in the opinion of many experienced travellers and campers, still does the trick. It contains jojoba and vitamin E oils, does not damage clothing or furniture, and can even be applied to the face. It is available, price £3.99 for 60ml, £4.99 for 100ml, and £8.99 for 200ml (inc p&p),

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from Vamoose Products, PO Box 1446, London W6 7AG (01-748 9230).

Bureau grassy

SAVING the planet now requires nothing more energetic of Americans than exercising their dialling digit - Sprint, the long-distance telephone

service, donates 1 per cent of all charges (at no cost to subscribers) to environment and wildlife groups. The UK's greenest phone service so far is the Green Bureau, offered via British Telecom's "Callstream" network. Consumers can check on the greenness of a wide range of foods, drinks, toiletries and products for the home, garden or DIY via a single phone call. The caller's voice activates access to any one of more than 100 product categories, soon to expand to 300 listings. Five per cent of gross revenue will be donated to Friends of the Earth. The Green Bureau's number is 0898 664664; charges are 38p per minute, 25p off-peak.

Real beer

LINCOLN Green organic beer is an aptly-named lager which has just been launched (ahead of schedule, but missing the deadline for *The Organic Consumer Guide*). Conceived and developed by brewer Oliver Griffin, this pale golden beer is made from organically certified barley and hops. Brewed without the use of any chemicals, the lager is available through health-food shops and the Morrisons group of supermarkets in the North of England, price 99p per 440ml can.

Josephine Fairley

This Spring, we have less on our plate than you'd expect.

From 7th of April, if you come to any of the Royal Doulton Rooms throughout the country and buy even a single piece of any of five specially selected fine bone china designs, it will cost you 20% less.

The designs we have made available in our rather special offer include:

Belinda, Val d'or, Lavender Rose and Haworth tableware, as well as table and giftware in the world's most popular design, Old Country Roses.

Furthermore all five designs are guaranteed to stay in production for at least another ten years, so when you want to add to your collection, you can do so with the utmost confidence.

However, if you wish to take advantage of our unique 20% reduction, you only have until 2nd of June to do so.

After all, all good things must come to an end.

The Royal Doulton Rooms.

Alders, Beaufort, Bembury, Debenham, House of Fraser, Lewis', Owen Owen, Selfridges and other good department stores.

20% off



American Express Bank Gold Card Overdraft Account

With effect from 6th April 1990 the rates of interest applicable to American Express Bank Gold Card Overdraft accounts detailed below are to be increased and the Agreements with all holders of such accounts will be so varied.

For Overdraft facilities granted prior to 1st February 1989 the monthly interest rate will be 1.72% effective Annualised Interest Rate 22.7%.

For Overdraft facilities granted on or after 1st February 1989

Overdraft Limit Assigned	Monthly Interest Rate	Annualised Interest Rate
£0 - £5,000	1.73%	22.3%
£5,001 - £10,000	1.72%	22.7%

CARDMEMBER FINANCIAL SERVICES

American Express Bank Ltd is incorporated with limited liability in the State of Connecticut, U.S.A.

PREVIEW

TODAY Classical Music • MONDAY Art & Auctions • TUESDAY Theatre & Cabaret • WEDNESDAY Rock, Jazz & World Music • THURSDAY Opera, Dance & Books

The Times Preview features a different area of the arts each day Monday to Friday, as indicated above, including events in the following seven days. Plus the Cinema Guide

ORCHESTRAL MUSIC

Max Harrison

RUSSIAN STORMS: Alexander Ondrey conducts the Leningrad Symphony Orchestra in stressful Russian pieces including Tchaikovsky's *Tempest* Overture and Symphony No 6 "Pathétique". In between, Sergei Stadler solos in the better of Prokofiev's violin concertos, that is, No 1. Royal Concert Hall, Theatre Square, Nottingham (0602 482296). Tonight, 7.30pm, £25-29.50.

STRINGS, PERCUSSION ETC: The centrepiece of this concert by the Bournemouth Symphony Orchestra under Jance First is Bartók's Music for Strings, Percussion and Celesta, one of his greatest pieces. A start is made, however, with Schumann's *Almand Overture* and Images Coop solos in Beethoven's Piano Concerto No 4. The Guildhall, Southampton (0703 632601). Tonight, 8pm, £4.20-23.20.

BELL AND BOLERO: The National Symphony Orchestra is conducted by Hilary Davan Watton in such old favourites as Sousa's *Liberty Bell* March, Ravel's *Bolero*, Rachmaninov's *Paganini Rhapsody* with the excellent John Bingham at the piano, Vaughan Williams's *Greensleeves*, *Fantasia*, *Faerie's Ritual*, *Film Dance* etc. Barbican Centre, Silk Street, London EC2 (01-838 8891). Tonight, 7.45-10pm, £5.50-£15.50.

RARE DANCES: For his only 1990 London appearance with the Orchestra of the Age of Enlightenment, Gustav Leonhardt has edited a suite of dances from *Les Fâcheux*, Rameau's last completed opera. Performed in 1767, it was not heard again until 1987. Pieces by Zelenka and Bach are also included. Queen Elizabeth Hall, South Bank, London SE1 (01-828 8800). Tonight, 7.45-8pm, £7.45pm, £25-21.50.

CANNON AND MORTAR: Fraser Goulding conducts the London Concert Orchestra in the usual Tchaikovsky pieces, *Swan Lake* and *Nutcracker Suite*, *Sleeping Beauty* Waltz, Piano Concerto No 1 (Murray McLachlan, soloist), and, with obligatory cannon and mortar effects, the *1512 Overture*. Festival Hall, South Bank, London SE1 (01-828 8800). Sun, 7.30-8.40pm, £25-£15.50.

STARK SELECTIONS: The English Symphony Orchestra is conducted by Peter Stark in selections from Tchaikovsky's *Swan Lake*, Herold's *La Fille mal gardée*, Delibes's *Coppelia*, Khachaturian's *Spartacus*, all danced by members of the Sadler's Wells Ballet. Barbican Centre (as above). Sun, 4-8.10pm, £7.

FROM WESTMINSTER: When Riki Gerardy conducts the Westminster Symphony Orchestra, Beethoven's *Emperor* Overture is followed by Weber's quasi-vocal, almost operatic, *Clarinet Concerto* No 2 (soloist, Andrew Mariner), then Brahms's *Symphony No 2*. St John's, Smith Square, London SW1 (01-222 1081). Mon, 7.30pm, £3.50-£8.

CHIEFLY MOZART: Gordon Fergus-Thompson, a fine young pianist, solo in Chopin's often ethereal Piano Concerto

Take a break from Mozart



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FROM LENINGRAD: An expected all-Russian programme from the Leningrad Symphony Orchestra with Borodin's *Prince Igor* Overture, Shostakovich's *Symphony No 5* and Rachmaninov's *Piano Concerto No 3* with Eliso Vierzadze as soloist. Alexander Gavrilov conducts. Barbican Centre (as above). Mon, 7.45-8pm, £25-21.50.

FROM LEEDS: The RPO under Barry Wordsworth, but otherwise it's all Mozart, with the *Neige* of Figaro Overture, Flute Concerto K 314 (William Bennett, soloist) and Symphony No 40 in G minor. Festival Hall (as above). Mon, 7.30-8.15pm, £25-21.50.

FROM BIRMINGHAM: A strongly varied selection from the City of Birmingham Symphony Orchestra under Mark Elder. Includes Dvořák's *Golden Slumber* Suite, *Sleeping Beauty* Waltz, Piano Concerto No 1 (Murray McLachlan, soloist), and, with obligatory cannon and mortar effects, the *1512 Overture*. Festival Hall, Smith Square, London SW1 (01-828 8800). Sun, 7.30-8.40pm, £25-£15.50.

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TELEVISION & RADIO

Soccer beyond the pitch

TELEVISION

Peter Waymark

It would be just Sheffield United's luck that having agreed to be the subject of a television documentary they should fail to gain the promotion from the Second Division that would provide the series with a perfect punchline. But United (BBC2, 8.30pm) can already draw on strong material, not least the brilliant, cockney, manager, Dave Bassett, whose dressing room harangues have to be heavily bleeped for the family audience. With separate programmes devoted to the players, their wives, the board and the fans, it promises to be an illuminating project, setting soccer in a much wider context than the 90 minutes each Saturday afternoon. Bassett himself will be at the centre of the final episode, screened at the end of the season when United's fate will be known.



Dave Bassett: Sheffield United's brilliant, cockney manager (BBC2, 8.30pm)

Comrade Saks (Channel 4, 8.00pm) recalls the Bombay-born politician Shapurji Saklatvala who, in the 1920s, was one of the first communists to be elected to the House of Commons. He had an unlikely background for an advocate of proletarian revolution, coming from a wealthy Indian family and attending a Jesuit public school. At first a supporter of the Liberal Party, his conversion to Marxism came over Indian independence, but his advocacy of insurrection put him in conflict with Gandhi. The conflict was enhanced by Sak's personal jealousy. Christopher Mitchell's documentary demonstrates that, if Sak ultimately lacked political weight, he was a fine orator and a much-loved man, whose funeral at Golders Green Crematorium attracted a queue of mourners one and a half miles long.

A two-part biography of **Jee Teekar** (BBC2, 8.00pm) is properly respectful to the memory of a great mountaineer, who died on Everest in 1982, while hinting at the obsessive forces which drove him on. His life seems to have consisted of meeting a series of self-imposed challenges and nothing else much mattered. His years spent in a seminary may provide symbolic clues for those wishing to pick them up.

The fight to save Africa's elephants has become a familiar theme of wildlife documentaries. But Simon Trevor brings it up fresh in **Survival Special** (ITV, 9.00pm), with graphic film from the Tsavo National Park in Kenya where the elephant population has dropped from 45,000 to 6,000 since the 1960s.

RADIO 1

FM Stereo and MW
News on the hour from 5.30am until 4.35pm, then at 7.30, 8.30 and 10.00am. **5.30am** News 9.00-10.00am. **6.00am** Simon Mayo 9.30-10.00am. **7.30am** News 7.30-8.00am. **8.00am** Simon Bates 8.30-9.00am. **9.00am** News 9.00-10.00am. **10.00am** The Jonathan Ross Radio Show (new series) 10.30-11.00am. **11.00am** News 11.00-12.00pm. **12.00pm** Radio 1 12.00-1.00pm. **1.00pm** News 1.00-2.00pm. **2.00pm** Radio 1 2.00-3.00pm. **3.00pm** News 3.00-4.00pm. **4.00pm** News 4.00-5.00pm. **5.00pm** News 5.00-6.00pm. **6.00pm** News 6.00-7.00pm. **7.00pm** News 7.00-8.00pm. **8.00pm** News 8.00-9.00pm. **9.00pm** News 9.00-10.00pm. **10.00pm** News 10.00-11.00pm. **11.00pm** News 11.00-12.00am. **12.00am** News 12.00-1.00am. **1.00am** News 1.00-2.00am. **2.00am** News 2.00-3.00am. **3.00am** News 3.00-4.00am. **4.00am** News 4.00-5.00am. **5.00am** News 5.00-6.00am. **6.00am** News 6.00-7.00am. **7.00am** News 7.00-8.00am. **8.00am** News 8.00-9.00am. **9.00am** News 9.00-10.00am. 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FRIDAY APRIL 6 1990

Executive Editor
 David Brewerton

THE POUND

US dollar
 1.6420 (+0.0005)

W German mark
 2.7905 (-0.0008)

Exchange index
 87.9 (+0.1)

STOCK MARKET

FT 30 Share
 1756.3 (+0.6)

FT-SE 100
 2239.5 (+7.9)

USM (Datstream)
 141.70 (+0.09)

Market report, page 30

TSB agrees to payouts

THE TSB Group has agreed to pay £30,000 in compensation to some of the investors in Gartan Amhurst, the collapsed life assurance agent.

National Financial Management Corporation, the life assurance offshoot of the TSB which authorized Gartan to sell its products, is to pay 15 investors who were held hit. The payouts were negotiated by the Gartan Amhurst investors' Protection Group and Ince & Co, its solicitor, who are pressing the company to meet its members' entire losses, estimated at £4 million.

Bid protection

An insurance policy to guard against the expense of takeover bids has been launched. TCI Corporate Services is launching the scheme through Robert Fraser Insurance Brokers. Annual premiums will be 3.5-5 per cent of cover needed. It is initially aimed at companies with a market value between £10 million and £100 million. Comment, page 27

STOCK MARKETS

New York
 Dow Jones 2732.66 (+13.29)
 Tokyo
 Nikkei Average 22249.06 (-103.82)
 Hong Kong
 Hang Seng Closed
 Amsterdam
 CBS Tendency 117.04 (+0.9)
 Sydney: ASX 1505.6 (-1.2)
 Frankfurt: DAX 1568.39 (-0.8)
 Brussels
 Generali 6106.62 (-8.78)
 Paris: CAC 552.59 (-1.51)
 Zurich: SKA Gen 581.3 (+3.8)
 London
 FT-A All-Share 110.881 (-3.18)
 FT-500 1209.28 (-3.51)
 FT: Gold Mined 258.0 (+0.49)
 FT: Fixed Interest 95.53 (+1.03)
 FT: Govt Secs 77.04 (-0.38)

Recent issues
 Closing prices
 Page 21

MAIN PRICE CHANGES

RENTS:
 British Aerospace 527.76p (+1.8p)
 Bumrah 6153.4p (+2.1p)
 Color Group 2855p (+2.4p)
 RHM 3855p (+1.1p)
 GKN 4075p (+1.0p)
 Simon Engineering 3697.9p (+0.9p)
 Sorkin 965p (+0.7p)
 Tidemill 655p (+0.5p)
 Williams Holdings 258p (+0.5p)
 Degan 715p (+1.0p)

FALLS:

Radiant Metal 132p (-12p)
 Hammerson 'A' 720p (-25p)
 Security Services 587p (-10p)
 News Corp 477p (-10p)
 Bass 935p (-10p)
 SG Warburg 475p (-10p)
 Electrical Units 577.75p (-10p)
 APV 1340p (-10p)
 Priest Marians 230p (-40p)
 Closing prices
 Bargains 3400p
 SEAO Volume 489.5m

INTEREST RATES

London: Bank Base 15%
 3-month interbank 15%
 6-month interbank 14%
 LIBOR: Prime Rate 10%
 Federal Funds 8.5%
 3-month Treasury Bills 7.75-7.75%
 30-year bonds 9.25-9.25%

CURRENCIES

London:
 \$ 1.6420 S 1.6414
 £ 2.7905 S 2.7998
 SFr 2.4646 S 2.5010
 FF 9.3814 S 9.7155
 Yen 258.94 S 257.67
 Index 87.9 S 88.87
 ECU 0.732160 SDR 0.730891
 ECU 1.365821 SDR 1.264388

GOLD

London Fixing:
 AM 5578.10 PM 5578.40
 close 5578.00-577.50 (2229.50-
 2230.00)
 New York
 Comex \$375.70-376.20

NORTH SEA OIL

Brent May \$18.05 bbl (\$18.35)
 * Denotes interest trading price

TOURIST RATES

Australia \$ 2.258 2.176
 Austria Sch 1.000 1.000
 Canada \$ 1.255 1.255
 Denmark Kr 1.222 1.222
 Finland Mark 0.850 0.850
 Germany DM 2.252 2.252
 Greece Dr 2.250 2.250
 Hong Kong \$ 1.428 1.428
 Italy Lira 1.250 1.250
 Japan Yen 275.50 265.50
 Netherlands Gld 3.27 3.25
 Norway Kr 1.125 1.125
 Portugal Esc 2.250 2.250
 Spain Pts 1.475 1.475
 Sweden Kr 1.000 1.000
 Switzerland Fr. 1.252 1.252
 Turkey Lira 4.920 5.000
 USA \$ 1.725 1.625
 Yugoslavia Dinar 1.000 1.000

Rate for small denominations bank notes only as supplied by Barclays Bank. * Denotes interest trading price. Retail Price Index 120.4 (February)

to accumulate part of its stake.

OLYMPIA & York, the Canadian developer building the £3 billion Canary Wharf project in London's Docklands, has emerged as the second biggest shareholder in Rosehaugh, its main rival in the London office market.

O & Y, the private company controlled by the Reichmann brothers, has bought an 8.25 per cent stake. It is understood that the company had taken advantage of the recent £125 million rights issue by buying shares in mid-paid form

Rosehaugh's shares rose briefly

to 300p on the news, a 50 per cent premium to the issue price of the rights, before falling back to close unchanged at 279p, valuing the company at £370 million.

The only bigger shareholder is Robert Fleming Investment Management, which is believed to have a 10 per cent stake in Rosehaugh. O & Y said it did not intend to bid for the company. Its investment in Rosehaugh reflected its confidence in the London office market.

Mr Michael Dennis, O & Y's

executive director, said O & Y and Stanhope believed demand from tenants was shifting in favour of new office space.

Between them, Rosehaugh and O & Y are building a substantial proportion of London's offices. Rosehaugh's 3.3 million sq ft Broadgate scheme is nearing completion, and the first 5.5 million sq ft of Canary Wharf against

the rents paid at Broadgate.

The second 5 million sq ft of Canary Wharf could end up competing with Rosehaugh's 6

million sq ft planned for King's Cross. Bringing the three developments under the same control would allow them to be phased to maximum advantage. It could also allow O & Y to match its developments cost at Canary Wharf against the rents paid at Broadgate.

"We raised the money we wanted with the rights issue. It was an outstanding success."

Mr Bradman agreed that good-quality office buildings were leading the letting market. "If you have a good-quality product it will let. Our properties are letting well."

Canadians take 8% stake in Rosehaugh

By Matthew Read

OLYMPIA & York, the Canadian developer building the £3 billion Canary Wharf project in London's Docklands, has emerged as the second biggest shareholder in Rosehaugh, its main rival in the London office market.

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The second 5 million sq ft of

Policy errors conceded by Governor

By Rodney Lord, Economics Editor

MR ROBIN Leigh-Pemberton, Governor of the Bank of England, said yesterday it was clear from the rise in inflation that "something has gone quite badly wrong" and that policy mistakes and forecasting errors had undeniably played a part.

His view came in a hard-hitting speech showing an unusual degree of independence from the Government, delivered at Durham Castle to the University of Durham and the Tyne and Wear Chamber of Commerce.

Mr Leigh-Pemberton said a rise in inflation to its highest level on most measures since 1983 was disappointing, and it was appropriate to abandon the "Debtive code" which Governors of the Bank of England were said to use.

He gave a warning that future interest rates would add to inflationary pressures in the economy.

Although the real rate of interest, adjusting for inflation, was higher than in the recent past, it was not out-of-sorts, and compared with industrial profitability it was "modest".

Cutting rates would increase debt-financed spending and therefore domestic demand. It would also weaken sterling, increasing the price of imports and reducing employers' ability to resist wage pressures.

By fuelling inflation, lower rates would not be sustainable unless nominal rates would sooner or later have to rise in house

prices in relation to earnings, especially in the South-east, while the relative weakness of the pound meant that manufacturers were to some extent protected.

The effect of all this was compounded by the reduction in interest rates in the first half of 1988 - "which we now see they clearly should not have been. The fact of the matter is that, in the net real terms I mentioned earlier, rates became very low, although, unlike the 1970s, they were still positive. To those who complain that rates have risen too much, I would reply that it was absolutely necessary to get away from such unrealistically low and ultimately damaging low rates."

Alternative solutions such as credit controls, reserve ratios or over-funding were not realistic. In an EC with free movement of capital it would be impossible to police controls. Reserve ratios were another name for changes in interest rates. Overfunding presumed a stable relationship between broad money and national income and was undermined by "crowding in" by the private sector.

Fiscal policy should support monetary policy and that it was doing. Taxes were not reduced inappropriately in the 1988 Budget - they were overshadowed by the expansion of credit which exceeded any direct fiscal effect several times.

Mr Leigh-Pemberton said present policies were making progress with growth in domestic demand.

Argos catalogues grand entry



Speaking for 'major institutional shareholders': Antonio von Marx, of AIM

The stock market's flagging retail sector will welcome an important entrant this morning when Argos, the catalogue shop chain demerged by BAT Industries, is quoted as a fully-independent company, initially owned by 140,000 BAT shareholders (Graham Seacrest writes).

The 250-store group, run by Mr Mike Smith, its chief executive, has grown, while others have faded, on its unusual value-for-money formula. Pre-tax profits rose to £58 million (£52 million) last year and City analysts forecast between £70 million and £75 million for 1990.

Likely market valuations vary between the 210p of a share of Mr Nick Bubb, of Morgan Stanley, which has been running a grey market in the shares, to the more cautious 190p-192p suggested by Miss Joan D'Oliver of County Natwest, who sees Argos as a core stock for any institutional portfolio.

At a compromise 200p, Argos would be valued at almost £600 million, less than 14 times 1989 earnings, with a nominal dividend yield of 3.7 per cent. In market size, it would rank about sixth among quoted stores groups (ignoring the specialist food chains) and well ahead of many one-time stock market favourites.

BAT shareholders unanimously backed the Argos demerger at yesterday's extraordinary meeting, at which Mr Antonio von Marx, the independent Swiss financier who heads the AIM Group in Zurich, raised the wider issue of BAT's future.

Mr von Marx, who made a lone entry into the fray shortly after Hoylake's £13 billion bid and claims to speak for "major institutional shareholders", believes BAT should break itself up completely to leave only its tobacco base. He also said he was looking forward to the retirement of Mr Patrick Sheehy, BAT's chairman. Mr Sheehy declined to name the day.

BAT ruling near, page 28

Nikkei recovers from new plunge

By Our City Staff

Japanese shares suffered a further 1,000-point fall before a surprise recovery helped the Nikkei index close down just 193.88 points at 28,249.06.

As the index neared the 27,000 level, Japanese brokers advised institutional clients to buy. Nomura, Japan's largest broker, said: "This 27,000 level is the bottom. The Nikkei bounced against the 27,000 support level for six months in 1988."

In London, the stock market again turned a blind eye to Tokyo and the FT-SE 100 index closed 7.9 points up at 2,239.5. Dealers in London were heartened by an early rise on Wall Street, where the Dow Jones industrial average was 15 points ahead at 2,734 in early trading.

While some Japanese brokers are optimistic that the

Queens Moat set to sell its clubs

By Michael Tate

LONDON'S St James's Club is expected to be put up for sale formally today, along with its sister establishments in Paris and Los Angeles.

Mr John Bairstow, chairman of their latest owner, the Queens Moat House hotel group, expects a report on the sale from Salomon Brothers, the US investment bank, this morning. Queens Moat inherited the clubs when it took control of Norfolk Capital Group after a fierce £138 million takeover struggle.

Norfolk, which had acquired the clubs from Mr Peter de Savary in 1987, had already called in Salomon Brothers to find a partner willing to buy half the St James's operation as it battled to stay independent. Mr Bairstow has altered the bank's terms of reference to

dispose of all of the business.

The three clubs were valued at £58.5 million by Jones Lang Wootton last December, according to a Norfolk defence document. Norfolk had paid Mr de Savary £22 million.

Plans for the St James's Club

included the development of 20 to 30 clubs worldwide, but Queens Moat wants to concentrate on hotels.

Queens Moat yesterday unveiled a 48 per cent rise in pre-tax profits to £62.4 million for 1989, in line with forecasts made during the bid. The final dividend is raised to 1.22p, making 2.28p, up 25 per cent.

• Vaux Group has sold six of its Swallow Group hotels in northern England and Scotland to Williamson Hotels, of Kirkcaldy, for £16 million.

Tempus, page 26

Is your foreign currency loan performing?

Increasing pressure on interest rates within the U.K. economy has served to focus people's minds on the benefits of a foreign currency loan against a sterling mortgage.

But in

TEMPUS

Queens Moat in German expansion

FEW Englishmen welcomed the collapse of the Berlin Wall as warmly as Queens Moat Houses's John Bairstow. Queens Moat already runs more hotels in Germany than any other operator, is building two more, one on the East German border at Lübeck, and may pick up others before the year is out.

Unification euphoria is sweeping the hotel industry. The Queens chain, which represents two-thirds of the German operation, improved occupancy rates from 55 to 61 per cent in 1989, and is busier still in 1990.

Queens Moat's drive into mainland Europe has been doubly blessed, since with all its borrowings in continental currencies it has escaped the crippling finance costs that have demolished confidence in other British leisure operations.

The bulk of the group's debt — £315 million — is in marks, with £131 million in Dutch guilders and the rest in Belgian and Swiss francs, at average rates well below 9 per cent. Against this, Queens Moat had sterling deposits of £104 million, leaving net borrowings at £520 million, or 55 per cent of shareholders' funds.

Some of that should be recouped with the sale of the St James's clubs inherited in February's acquisition of the Norfolk Capital Group.

At £62.4 million — against £42.2 million — pre-tax profits for 1989 are, not surprisingly, in line with prognostications at the height of the Norfolk takeover battle, and produced a 25 per cent advance in earnings per share at 7.95p.

The performance of the British hotels paled only by comparison with those on the Continent, and there is no evidence of a slowdown in occupancy rates. What is being lost in bar and food takings in the South-east is being offset by better results further north.

This year the group will have 10 months of Norfolk, which could lift the pre-tax figure towards £100 million and earnings close to 9p. The 90p share price, backed by assets now put at 125p, looks more than justified.

William Baird

William Baird, which moderately serves the nuclear reactor industry on one hand and makes Damnimac rainwear on the other, has suffered its first net earnings setback since 1981.

However, the slip should prove temporary and there is no threat to the progression of dividends, which have risen by 7.8 per cent since 1985 with a final for 1989 of 5.15p (4.7p), payable on July 5, making 8.4p (7.55p).



Good for a rainy day: Donald Parr, Baird chairman

The 11.2 per cent rise at the operating level to £35.8 million in 1989 was checked by more than doubled gross interest charges at £3.7 million — though gearing remains modest at 12 per cent — and, on a higher issued capital, net earnings slipped 5 per cent to 24.3p a share.

But for £3 million of profits

brought in through acquisitions, Baird would have looked even less exciting.

However, organic growth — and the bedding down of last year's and its more recent deal — should see pre-tax profits inch forward in 1990 and, in turn, see restoration of the damaged net earnings line.

Clothing, rather than tex-

tiles, is the area to watch out for and, in turn, the general progress of Marks and Spencer — Baird's single most important customer, accounting for £100 million out of group turnover of £444.5 million.

The level of interest rates and high street shopping patterns should also be monitored.

Year-end pre-tax profits of £3.5 million put the shares, at 20p, on a prospective rating of 8, backed by a yield of 5.5 per cent.

The shares could be a dull performer in the short-term, but need not be ditched.

APV

Shares in APV, the food and dairy plant contractor, fell 6 per cent yesterday, which was poor recompence for excellent 1989 results. Profits of £60.6 million and earnings per share of 14.1p were both up 18 per cent. The application of SSAP 24, the new accounting standard on pensions, and higher property profits accounted for only a third of the increase — a low proportion compared with many leading companies reporting recently.

The damage was done by the revelation that shareholders' funds had fallen by almost £50 million to £131 million and that net debts were 42 per cent of that. As the market had been expecting that there

would be virtually no borrowings by the year-end, the news came as a shock.

The problem lay with the December 1988 balance sheet, in which the former Baker Perkins printing machinery business was included at the £85 million price for which it was sold to Rockwell. But the company then failed to knock off the £32 million cost of relocating Baker Perkins's bakery oven business, which APV retained. APV was also obliged to make substantial provisions against printing machinery contracts.

Its new chairman, Sir Peter Cazal, a former deputy chairman of BP, and new finance director, Dr Neil French, formerly of Lex Service, were determined to ensure the latest balance sheet was more realistic. The gearing may make the acquisitions sought by the chief executive, Mr Fred Smith, more difficult, but no mega deals are being considered anyway.

Sales in Eastern Europe, at just £10 million in 1988, are likely to top £90 million this year — a tenth of the total. APV's exposure to Britain is low and with analysts expecting profits of £70 million and earnings of 15.5p this year, the shares, at 135p, are on a prospective p/e ratio of 9. Good value for an engineer with no defence business.

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Olivetti and Philips 'in talks on link-up'

OLIVETTI, the Italian computer maker, and Philips, the Dutch electronics giant, may be planning to merge parts of their businesses. Olivetti, whose share price shot up this week on rumours of an equity link with Philips, said the two were discussing collaboration in printers and electronic components.

But analysts say they may be discussing a broader combination. Miss Marie-Christine Keith, the Italian market analyst with Swiss Bank Corp Stockbrokers in London, said they might be considering putting their computer hardware businesses into a joint-venture company. "If they [Olivetti] consider Europe their backyard, that means an alliance with a European producer. Philips seems an obvious one."

Setback for fishing group

Cairn plans rights issue

CAIRN Energy proposed a 3-for-10 rights issue at 265p a share after announcing pre-tax profits of £1.2 million. Turnover was £3.51 million and eps 7.86p. The year-end was changed to December 31 in March 1989 and the last previous period available for comparison is the six months to 31 December 1988, when profits were £19.965, or turnover of £146.339. No dividend is being paid.

RKF up to £4.19m

RKF Group, the Unlisted Securities Market mini-conglomerate, lifted pre-tax profits from £4.08 million to £4.19 million in the year to end-December.

A first-time contribution from the leisure division and improved profits from printing helped overcome a slump in residential sales and a decline in engineering and heating profits. Turnover grew by 39 per cent to £45.3 million. Earnings per share fell from 9.13p to 7.68p after the number of shares increased from 29 million to 45 million due to acquisitions. However, the final dividend was maintained at 2.25p, making an improved total of 3.75p (3.375p) for the year.

Vinten profit of £4.4m

Oliver Group down to £4m

VINTEN Group, maker of serial reconnaissance and broadcasting equipment, reported pre-tax profits of £4.4 million for the nine months to end-December (£4.8 million in the previous 12 months). Gruppo Manifoto, the Italian tripod manufacturer acquired last June, made a contribution of £2.3 million. Nine-month eps reached 10.4p (14.9p for 12 months). A final dividend of 2.55p makes 4p (4.9p) for the year.

Avonmore soars 39%

AVONMORE Foods, the Irish food group, made pre-tax profits of £13.2 million (£12.7 million) up 39 per cent on last year. Sales rose 36.5 per cent to £540.3 million and earnings per share rose 15.5 per cent to 8.95p. The dividend per A ordinary share is 2.5p, up from 1.25p, and per B ordinary share is 1p, up from 0.45p.

Avonmore has reached an agreement to purchase the outstanding share of its associated company T H Goodwin & Sons for £25.74 million and is buying the American cheese company S Fabio Cheese Co for £1.58 million. It intends to seek a London listing for its A shares soon.

Three jailed in City fraud case

By A Correspondent

Three businessmen who "beschamed the name of the City" in a fraud involving 700,000 shares have been jailed. The men used shares stolen from Pershing, Koen, the stockbroker, in 1987, to raise a £160,000 loan. Southwark Crown Court heard:

Raymond Brown, aged 35, a former stockbroker from Dartford, Kent, was jailed for three years after admitting a charge of theft between July 31 and September 3, 1987. He stole six share certificates from Pershing while working there as a transfer manager.

Michael Fulton, aged 68, a retired businessman from Barking, Essex, was jailed for three years after admitting three charges of dishonesty and handling £69,000 of the proceeds. A former broker, who cannot be named because he faces other charges, admitted one charge of handling the six

certificates, and two counts of obtaining credit while an un-discharged bankrupt. He was jailed for four years.

Fulton was cleared of attempting a much larger fraud of £23 million on Merrill Lynch, the investment bank, when the value of the original shares plummeted after the October 1987 crash.

Sentenced on Raymond Perry, aged 49, of Woodford Green, north London, was deferred until April 21. He was cleared of conspiring to handle proceeds of the disposal of the stolen share certificates, but found guilty of handling £72,328.

Judge Gerald Butler, QC, said: "Offences of this kind are particularly culpable. They are motivated simply by greed. The amounts involved here are very large. It was done to besmirch the reputation of the City of London."

Chief executive admits mistake

Camford drops pay-off contracts

By Matthew Bond

THE directors of Camford Engineering have torn up the much-criticised service contracts that would have allowed them to walk away with millions of pounds of compensation in the event of a predator acquiring more than 30 per cent of the company.

Marketham Securities, currently bidding £53.8 million for Camford, had written to shareholders pointing out that the compensation payments could cost the company as much as £3.8 million, or 18p for every Camford share.

After the announcement that clause 12 of the directors' contracts was now null and void, Mr Dennis Keech, the chief executive, admitted mistakes had been made in the drafting of the contracts, particularly the omission of a mitigating clause that would have allowed the compen-

sation to be reduced to take into account "circumstances of departure".

According to the Marketham document, Mr Keech's five-year service contract would have allowed him to leave with a salary and pension compensation approaching £750,000.

"I made a mistake. It would be totally wrong for me to walk away with £750,000," said Mr Keech. He explained the contracts had been drafted in 1987, when the intention was to reward directors for the company's improved performance. The decision to remove the clause had been taken at a meeting of the board on Wednesday night, said Mr Keech, before Marketham wrote to shareholders. He invited shareholders to bid for the 18p.

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The Guinness trial

Ronson 'bought shares in both rivals for Distillers'

By A Correspondent

Mr Gerald Ronson, the millionaire alleged to have played a key part in investing in an illegal Guinness share support operation, also bought shares in the rival bidder Argyll during the battle for Distillers. Southwark Crown Court heard yesterday. The head of the Heron group, said to have received £5.8 million in indemnities and a success fee from Guinness, committed £5.49 million to Argyll.

Mr Gerald Jospe, director of the Heron subsidiary, National Insurance and Guarantee Corporation, said the investment brought a loss. He

said he was responsible for the company's stock portfolio but on any investment of more than £100,000 had to be cleared by Mr Anthony Parnes.

Mr Timothy Cassel QC, defending Mr Ronson, said the investments were made "not off your own bat but on the advice of two stockbrokers - Rowe & Pitman, brokers to Argyll, and Scrimgeour Vickers." The witness replied: "Yes".

The court heard that Heron, through NGIC and another subsidiary, Heron House Investments Trading, bought 25 million Guinness shares. Mr

Jospe said the purchases were made via 18 brokers but on the advice of the stockbroker Mr Anthony Parnes.

He said that on April 10, 1986, Mr Parnes discussed with him the amount invested. "Mr Parnes asked me if I could calculate the amount we had actually spent because he could spend up to £25 million. It was the first indication I had that the amount involved was £25 million," said Mr Jospe.

He said he spoke to Mr Ronson about the move. "He seemed unconcerned and said if Parnes wanted us to do that, The trial continues.

Earnings setback for Baird

WILLIAM Baird, the Glasgow clothing and engineering group, suffered its first setback in earnings a share since 1981 last year. But it expects to re-establish its earnings profile soon, Mr Donald Parr, the chairman, reported.

Pre-tax profits of £33.3 million compare with £31.9 million on a turnover up from £371.2 million to £444.5 million, but earnings a share slipped by 5 per cent to 24.3p. The final dividend is raised from 4.7p to 5.15p, payable on July 5, making 8.4p (7.55p).

Mr Parr said the pause in growth was disappointing but there had been adverse conditions - particularly in the textile and clothing division.

Temps, page 26

Directors resign

Mr Alexander Cawsey and Mr Bryan Davies, two non-executive directors of Courtwell, the troubled leisure group, have resigned. Courtwell's bankers have asked for a report from Arthur Andersen, the accountant, to determine whether it has sufficient assets to cover its debts.

UDO up 43%

The UDO reprographics and office supplies company reported pre-tax profits of £4.58 million for the six months to January 31, up 43 per cent. Turnover increased from £28.38 million to £31.43 million and earnings per share by 42 per cent to 10.5p. The interim dividend is 1.35p (0.9p).

Beckman jumps

A Beckman, the property and textiles group, is maintaining its interim dividend at 1.63p despite seeing pre-tax profits jump from £692,000 to £933,000 in the six months ended December 31. Turnover was £8 million (£7.52 million).

Auditors' aid

The Institute of Chartered Accountants has launched a General Practitioner Board which will focus on the interests of smaller auditing firms and single practitioners.

Premier finds

Premier Consolidated Oilfields has struck oil at a wildcat drilling site in the Gulf of Thailand and natural gas at a well in the Sindh province of Pakistan.

Opening time beckons

Sell-off hits APV price



Costly moves: Sir Peter Cazelet, APV chairman, who reported 260 million profits

The unexpected effect on APV's latest figures of the sale of its printing machinery business to Rockwell in March, 1989, led to a 10p fall to 134p in the shares of the process plant company (Jeremy Andrews writes).

That disposal led to a gain of 270 million and the sale of APV's former Crawley, West Sussex, site produced a further £11.3 million surplus, which, net of relocation costs and tax,

Sales growth in continuing businesses of 14 per cent and

Temps, page 26

Bank takes cash and shares

By Neil Bennett and John Durie

Standard Chartered Bank is set to become a major shareholder in Maxtor, the Californian electronics company, as a result of the disposal of MiniScribe, the troubled Colorado computer components company for \$46 million.

Reports suggest that Maxtor is paying only \$21 million of the price in cash, with the rest made up by a 20 million share issue. Standard is not believed to want to keep the shares and may take the earliest opportunity to place them.

Maxtor was the main prospective buyer for MiniScribe, which is still trading

despite a loss of \$240 million in the 15 months to last October, but the deal was completed only yesterday, hours before a deadline set by the US courts.

As MiniScribe's senior creditor, Standard hopes to be able to claim the entire proceeds of the sale, although it may be challenged by the company's other lenders. MiniScribe's shareholders look unlikely to receive anything.

Standard lent a total of \$110 million to MiniScribe, \$20 million of that after the company filed for bankruptcy. The bank however wrote off \$80

million of the loans in its 1989 accounts. It may be able to recover some of this provision if it gains the entire purchase price and can place the Maxtor shares successfully.

This could leave Standard Chartered Bank with a \$64 million loss from its loans to the failed US computer group.

Standard Chartered, on instructions from MiniScribe, yesterday put its Singapore and Hong Kong operations into receivership.

Maxtor, listed on the over-the-counter market, has 20 million shares on issue trading at \$12 each.

Temps, page 26

Megamatch meltdown

TONIGHT sees the final of the 16-team City Broomball Challenge organized by LWT and Thames Television to raise money for ITV Telethon '90. Teams from Hamlets and National Westminster's acquisitions side will clash on the ice rink at Broadgate Arena, after which the rink reverts to its summer use, and donations at the party will go to Telethon.

employees under barrister Michael Edwards are installed in Northumberland Avenue. Bond still has his glitzy adjoining houses, in Cottesmore Gardens W8, for sale, but buyers are rare at the £3.5 million minimum he wants.

Early warning

DORSET is definitely the place to avoid this weekend - and possibly several of the adjoining counties. Nigel Hugill, former director of Morgan Grenfell Corporate Finance and now on the board of Elliott Berners' Chelmsford property group, is having his stag night this weekend before his marriage to Christine Wilson, of recruitment consultants Scott & Young Associates. Having visited the Brixton Academy, and not liking the look of some of its habitues, his party decided to hire the entire club exclusively on Saturday night for a few hours.

Martin Waller

Departure of key men hits shares at Boots

By Gillian Bowditch

BOOTS is losing three key executives. They are Mr Ian Staples, managing director of Halfords; Mr Martin Meech, Halfords' property director; and Mr Peter Courtney, finance director of Boots.

Boots shares fell 7p to 259p as the market worried about the effect of the departures on the Halfords business.

Mr Staples, aged 43, was given a free hand at Halfords when it was part of the Ward White stable and is credited with building it up into the success it is today. He is leaving to pursue a new venture outside retailing and will be replaced by Mr Brian Whalan, managing director of Boots Opticians.

Mr Meech, who helped expand the Halfords supermarket chain into 150 branches, is to join another large retail group as a main board director. He will not be replaced directly but the team which worked with him will carry on managing the Halfords property portfolio. Halfords plans to open 40 more stores this year.

Mr Courtney, who is 57 and who has been finance director at Boots since 1982, is taking early retirement. He will be replaced by Mr David Thompson, Boots group financial controller.

Mr Staples and Mr Meech leave in a month's time, before Boots' results on June 7. Mr Courtney will leave at the end of June. Boots has already announced that its chairman, Mr Robert Gunn, will retire after the annual meeting in July. He is being replaced by Sir Christopher Benson.

Mr John Eye, director of corporate affairs at Boots, said all the departures were amicable and there is no indication that other members of the Halfords management team intend to leave.

One retail analyst said Sir James Blyth, chief executive of Boots, was rather like President Gorbachov, taking the business in a new direction but facing cultural differences with the old Halfords regime.

Morgan Stanley is looking for pre-tax profits from Boots of £340 million with a contribution of £26 million from Halfords at the operating level.

COMMENT

East German plums are not for Britain

Politics says it should be one for one. Industrial efficiency and corporate structures suggest three for one. Spending power puts it at five for one. And the Bundesbank says it ought to be two for one. What is it? It could only be the exchange rate between the East and West German currencies, the rate at which the Eastmark makes its final exit, turned to pulp in the recycling machine at the Bundesbank.

Camford shareholders should not be distracted by the infighting and should await next week's defence document, which should show whether the Camford management is better at running the company than it is at drafting contracts. A battle has been won, but the war goes on.

Paying the bid price

In most boardrooms, fire and fraud rank some way behind takeover bids in the list of potential disasters. The ultimate penalty is that directors will lose their jobs and their power base. But there are such mundane matters as the costs of lawyers, accountants, merchant bankers, as well as all those circulars, which can ruin the budgets of smaller companies when the dreaded offer arrives.

BAT Industries is reckoned to have spent £35 million in direct costs and about £20 million more overall to fend off what may still prove only the first round in its battle with Hoylake. At a more mundane level, Sandra Ringsell of TOI Corporate Services, which has just launched a standard takeover insurance package, reckons the £400,000 recently spent by a company capitalized at £25 million may be typical - about 10 per cent of annual profits.

Some big companies have made quiet one-off insurance arrangements. The launching of a general policy enables the threat to be quantified at about 0.5 per cent of annual pre-tax profits - that additional cost of free markets and of a London stock exchange quotation eats up many of the savings from administrative burdens on business swept away to promote the enterprise culture. The premiums would surely be much lower on the Continent.

TOI is launching its insurance package after the latest frenetic takeover boom appears to have subsided. For many medium-sized British quoted companies, however, the threat of takeover in the run-up to the single European market after 1992 looms much larger than any opportunities for exports, let alone acquisitions on the Continent.

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Manx bank crash depositors fail in plea for damages

By Our City Staff

A COUPLE who lost £7,000 when the Isle of Man Savings and Investment Bank crashed with debts of more than £40 million failed yesterday in an attempt to recover damages from former members of the island's government.

Five Law Lords in the Privy Council said that they felt great sympathy for the couple and for others who lost money in the 1982 crash — but could not find in their favour.

A representative action brought by Mr Robert Davis and his wife, Joan, on behalf of about 4,000 depositors was, last April, struck out as disclosing no reasonable course of action by the Acting Deemster, Judge Wingate-Saul, QC, sitting in the Manx Court.

His decision was upheld by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, which gave its written reasons yesterday.

Mr and Mrs Davis, of Port Erin, had sued former members of the Isle of Man's Finance Board and Mr William Dawson, the island's former Treasurer, alleging negligence or breach of statutory duty in connection with the exercise of their duties under the Banking Act.

The committee, consisting of Lord Goff of Chieveley, Lord Keith of Kinkel, Lord Brandon of Oakbrook, Lord Tempman and Lord Lowry, said that it felt great sympathy for the couple and other people in the same position.

They had deposited substantial sums with the bank in the confident expectation that a bank was a safe place for their money, only to find that it had become insolvent and that the most they could expect was a small dividend payable in its winding-up.

However, when it was sought to make some third-party responsible in negligence for loss suffered through the bank's default, the question of whether that person owed a duty of care to the depositor had to be decided in accordance with established principles of law.

The Acting Deemster, having reviewed the authorities with care, had concluded that neither the members of the Finance Board nor the Treasurer owed any such duty to Mr and Mrs Davis. Their Lordships were in no doubt that he was in right to reach that conclusion.

Mr and Mrs Davis had alleged that the Treasurer and the board had a wide variety of duties in relation to licensing the SIB as well as a duty adequately to supervise it.

They had claimed that there had been serious breaches of these duties. If these duties had been observed, the couple argued, they would not have deposited their money with the SIB or have continued their deposits, or alternatively their deposits would have been repaid in full.

Lord Goff said that the functions of the board and the Treasurer were typical functions of modern government, to be exercised in the general public interest.

Decisions about whether to refuse to renew or to revoke licences could involve the impact of this on future of the Isle of Man's financial sector — not merely upon the bank's customers and creditors.

Competing considerations had to be balanced in the public interest. This militated against imposition of a duty of care in favour of any particular section of the public.

Law Report, page 36

WORLD MARKET INDICES

Index	Value	Daily chg (£)	Yearly chge (%)	Daily chg (\$)	Yearly chge (%)	Daily chg (US\$)	Yearly chge (%)
The World (free)	668.9	0.4	-17.1	0.5	-12.8	0.4	-15.8
EAPE (free)	133.5	0.4	-17.3	0.5	-12.9	0.4	-15.7
Europe (free)	119.2	0.8	-23.0	0.4	-17.8	0.6	-21.8
Europe (free)	123.0	0.3	-23.3	0.3	-18.1	0.8	-21.9
Europe (free)	732.3	0.1	-3.7	0.2	-3.0	0.1	-2.0
Nth America (free)	157.8	0.1	-3.5	-0.1	-3.0	0.1	-1.7
Nth America	50.9	0.1	-6.4	0.1	-3.6	0.1	-3.7
Nordic (free)	148.2	-0.3	-4.8	-0.2	-3.5	-0.3	-3.0
Pacific	234.2	-0.2	-0.4	-0.1	-0.5	-0.2	1.4
Far East	282.1	1.0	-33.9	0.8	-26.7	1.0	-32.6
Australia	572.6	1.1	-34.6	0.7	-27.3	1.1	-33.4
Austria	301.5	-1.2	-12.9	-0.9	-8.4	-1.2	-11.3
Belgium	212.8	-0.7	-42.9	-0.6	-46.3	-0.7	-45.8
Canada	902.8	-0.3	-8.3	-0.1	-7.8	-0.3	-8.6
Denmark	538.7	0.2	-10.3	0.3	-7.8	0.2	-8.8
Finland	133.6	-0.2	-1.5	0.0	-2.1	-0.2	3.4
Finland (free)	105.6	-0.3	-8.4	-0.2	-7.5	-0.3	-8.7
France	140.9	-0.7	-5.5	-0.6	-4.6	-0.7	-3.7
Germany	803.2	1.0	-0.7	1.1	0.1	1.0	1.2
Hong Kong	865.8	-0.2	-7.9	-0.1	-10.4	-0.2	-9.9
Italy	229.0	0.2	3.2	0.0	5.1	0.0	5.2
Japan	374.1	0.2	-3.0	0.4	-2.4	0.2	-1.2
Netherlands	356.1	1.2	-35.8	0.7	-28.3	1.2	-34.6
New Zealand	85.1	-0.9	-17.4	-0.8	-13.4	-0.9	-15.9
Norway	1545.3	-1.3	-15.1	-1.1	-16.3	-1.3	-17.3
Sing/Malay (free)	1919.5	-1.3	-3.8	-1.4	-3.2	-1.3	-2.0
Spain	190.4	-0.1	-19.6	0.0	-19.0	-0.1	-18.1
Sweden	1564.1	-0.1	-10.8	0.0	-10.0	-0.1	-9.2
Switzerland (free)	220.4	0.5	-8.8	0.6	-8.1	0.5	-7.8
UK	682.5	0.0	-8.1	0.0	-8.1	0.0	-8.4
USA	456.2	0.1	-5.0	0.1	-3.2	0.1	-3.2

(id= Local currency. Source: Morgan Stanley Capital International)

LONDON TRADED OPTIONS

	Call	Put	Call	Put	Call	Put	Call	Put
British Air	28	24	24	24	28	24	28	24
British Air (free)	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
British C	100	7	14	15	25	5	27	10
British C (free)	110	2	14	15	25	10	27	10
British C (free)	120	15	25	25	25	10	25	10
British C (free)	130	15	25	25	25	10	25	10
British C (free)	140	15	25	25	25	10	25	10
British C (free)	150	15	25	25	25	10	25	10
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British C (free)	190	15	25	25	25	10	25	10
British C (free)	200	15	25	25	25	10	25	10
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British C (free)	400	15	25	25	25	10	25	10
British C (free)	410	15	25	25	25	10	25	10
British C (free)	420	15	25	25	25	10	25	10
British C (free)	430	15	25	25	25	10	25	10
British C (free)	440	15	25	25	25	10	25	10
British C (free)	450	15	25	25	25	10	25	10
British C (free)	460	15	25	25	25	10	25	10
British C (free)	470	15	25	25	25	10	25	10
British C (free)	480	15	25	25	25	10	25	10
British C (free)	490	15	25	25	25	10	25	10
British C (free)	500	15	25	25	25	10	25	10
British C (free)	510	15	25	25	25	10	25	10
British C (free)	520	15	25	25	25	10	25	10
British C (free)	530	15	25	25	25	10	25	10
British C (free)	540	15	25	25	25	10	25	10
British C (free)	550	15	25	25	25	10	25	10
British C (free)	560	15	25	25	25	10	25	10
British C (free)	570	15	25	25	25			

New clean air law likely to cost US businesses \$20bn

From John Durie, New York

The United States is on the verge of enacting tougher environmental laws which will add \$20 billion to the cost of business.

The Senate this week passed the first clean air legislation in 13 years and the stage is set for fierce lobbying in Congress before the final bill is enacted.

The main changes under the bill approved by the Senate are, for the first time, a law aimed at stopping acid rain by imposing limits on sulphur dioxide emissions and tighter controls on other toxic emissions.

Debate on the bill has focused on the cost of the legislation, which will add to the \$33 billion US industry already spends on environmental measures.

The environmental lobby is unhappy that the Senate did not go far enough in its bill and the Senate majority leader, Senator George Mitchell, explained the cost benefit analysis clearly, saying: "It costs the United States more in health care and lost productivity than it would to clean up air pollution."

President Bush also made his views known, saying: "I

cent. Against this, the American Public Health Association says cleaner air will mean a reduction in the country's health bill of at least \$10 billion a year.

Environmental issues are an increasing concern for US industry and the US Securities and Exchange Commission has made all companies include in their financial returns a run-down on any environmental liabilities which may occur.

Takeover battles now often depend on argument over who will accept the costs for any unforeseen liability claims arising from environmental breaches.

As it stands, the new clean air legislation will have most impact on the steel, cars, chemical and electricity industries.

Exhaust controls will add an estimated \$80 to the cost of buying a car in the United States and in total the industry says the new legislation will cost consumers an extra \$5 billion.

The acid rain proposals, which will directly affect high sulphur coal mines, will cost \$4.1 billion and will raise electricity charges in the mid-Western states by up to 30 per

cent.

Mr William Reilly, Environmental Protection Agency director, said the bill would cost \$20 billion a year.

The US steel industry claims it will have to spend more than \$5 billion to meet the more stringent emission standards by 1995.

The high sulphur coal mines may be forced to shut down operations with an estimated 4,000 job losses.

Filofax passes payout

By Gillian Bowditch

MR DAVID Collis, the chairman of Filofax Group, was yesterday seeing investors in an attempt to soothe nerves after he revealed that the business lost £959,000 before tax last year compared with a profit of £2.7 million in 1988.

Shares in the Unlisted Securities Market company have fallen from 210p in 1987 to 20p, making the group worth just under £3 million.

Sales last year fell from £14.7 million to £12 million and the interest charge rose from £154,000 to £251,000. The loss per share is 5.2p compared with earnings of 12p. There is no final dividend so the total for the year is 0.75p compared with 3.45p.

Filofax suffers from being a one-product company and its attempts to find a partner to develop the business have so far been unsuccessful. It is not the only craze of the 1980s to hit problems. Seraf Cowells, the company which makes Trivial Pursuit, and Sock Shop, which catered for the craze in patterned tights, have also had difficulties.

Mr Collis has attempted to turn the business around by reorganizing the company and appointing new management. Last year it also spent heavily on advertising and marketing the product.

Half the Filofaxes made last year went overseas, and Mr Collis says the pocket organizer, the professional organizer, and Yard-O-Led, which makes gold and silver



One-product man: David Collis, chairman of Filofax

pens and propelling pencils, now account for 20 per cent of sales.

The group's gearing is low

and Mr Collis says the company does not need a refinancing package. He owns more than 60 per cent of the business with Lesley, his wife. They have seen their personal

fortune fall from £18 million to less than £2 million over the past two years and may have to dilute their stake to attract a partner.

Current trading is said to be

"patchy" and the company is

unlikely to see a big upturn in

its fortunes without adding

another leg to the business.

L&M profit up despite £1.6m agency deficit

By Neil Bennett, Banking Correspondent

THE collapse in the housing market cost London and Manchester, the life assurance company, a £1.6 million loss in its residential estate agency chain last year.

But the loss failed to prevent it increasing pre-tax profits by 3 per cent to £20.8 million, thanks to continuing growth in its core insurance business.

It is lifting its final dividend by 18 per cent to 8.3p, making 12.1p (10.4p).

L&M's 90 agencies in the South of England lost an average of £17,800 each. However, this is lower than many of its competitors, like Prudential and Hamro County-wide, which recently reported losses of up to £60,000 per site.

Mr Tom Pyne, the finance director, said: "We are still committed to the agency business." The losses saved the company from having to pay up to £3 million on a four-year earn-out scheme which it agreed when it bought the agencies.

The blow was also softened by profits of £2.1 million from Leslie Linton and Seymour Adelaide, the commercial agencies.

Overall, London's property agency division made a profit of £500,000, down 79 per cent.

Guinness deals with LVMH 'approved'

Paris — M Bernard Arnault, chairman of the French luxury goods group LVMH, Moët Hennessy Louis Vuitton, has denied accusations that a 1987 commercial agreement with Guinness was not properly approved.

"LVMH executives, including Alain Chevalier [former head of LVMH] and Henry Racamier [former vice-chairman of LVMH and current head of LVMH's luggage unit, Louis Vuitton], were fully informed and approved the 1987 contracts with Guinness," he said.

A court is to decide today whether to investigate a complaint by M Racamier that such contracts were not approved. Last month, he asked a commercial court to nominate experts to investigate the link between Guinness and LVMH.



Arnault: contracts backed

In 1987, after the merger of Moët Hennessy, the champagne and cognac group, and Louis Vuitton, the luxury leather to luggage firm, LVMH and Guinness signed a cross-distribution deal allowing the two to distribute drinks.

Then, in 1988, M Arnault and Guinness arranged cross share stakes. LVMH has 12 per cent of Guinness, while Guinness and M Arnault together control 34.5 per cent of the votes in LVMH through their joint holding company, Jacques Rober.

M Arnault also confirmed that he was studying acquisition projects. He has spoken of taking LVMH into jewellery.

LVMH's Dior perfumes were now distributed in East European countries he said.

LVMH said that Dior was sold in Prague and Moscow.

(Reuters)

Danger of direct debits

INCREASING numbers of companies and local authorities are trying to persuade customers to pay bills by direct debits.

Family Money tomorrow details when customers may

THE TIMES ON SATURDAY IN COLOUR

be unable to stop payments being taken from their accounts by retailers even when they have cancelled goods or the service for which they were to pay.

Also under scrutiny are the returns from guaranteed income bonds, deferred interest loans and the potential for windfall gains from building societies.

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Put options were taken out on: 5/4/90 Amersol Holdings.

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A SPECIAL REPORT

After the boom years of investment and buyouts, the market has declined. But it is surprisingly optimistic, Neil Bennett says

Running on high risk

For the venture capital industry, 1990 is turning out to be the morning after the party. Since the heady rush of investment in the late 1980s, the slowing economy and the difficulties of some of Britain's biggest management buyouts (MBOs) have made for a prodigious hangover.

Venture capitalism came of age in the 1980s, one of the most visible products of the Thatcher Government's enterprise culture. Paul Brooks, managing director of Prudential Venture Managers which has amassed a £200 million portfolio, says: "In the 1980s it established itself as a legitimate source of finance."

Figures from the British Venture Capital Association (BVCA) show how this growth reached a climax last year. Its 124 members invested £1.65 billion in unquoted equity, 18 per cent up on 1988. Due to the leveraged structure of most venture capital operations, this represents actual deals worth between £8 and £11 billion.

Contrast this with the £20 million invested in 1979. Venture capital funds now have £5 billion under management and can draw on an estimated £4 billion more. Recipient companies are forecast to create 1.5 million jobs by 1992.

The industry in 1989 was, how-

ever, dominated by the large public buyouts that culminated in the £2.05 billion Isosceles bid for Gateway superstores last summer. Almost a quarter of venture capital funds was invested in retailing businesses last year, compared with only 7.6 per cent in 1988. Almost 900 management buyouts (MBOs) accounted for 61 per cent of funding, compared with start-ups, which attracted only 6 per cent of investment.

The subsequent refinancing of Lowndes Queensway and Magnet, and the collapse of Response, the textile buyout from Coloroll, shows that some backing was misguided.

Venture capital fund managers generally have braced themselves for the storms ahead. Young companies and management buyouts, with their high gearing are more sensitive to high interest rates and sluggish sales than most. There will inevitably be more insolvencies and refinancings.

As well as a rising failure rate, venture capitalists face other problems. Banks have become wary of further highly leveraged transactions (HLTs). This is throwing more dependence on equity financing, which in turn will limit the return, and increase the pay-back period offered by deals.

Derek Sach, a director at 3i, Britain's leading venture capital investment group, says: "It has not been uncommon to see a 10-1 ratio in debt/equity financing. Now it is clear there is a return to more soundly financed companies."

3i remains a dominant force in the market. Last year, it invested £406 million, more than a quarter of the total surveyed, in 707 companies, a rise of a fifth.

Another problem is that the more peripheral institutions are less enthusiastic about venture capital. While the number of BVCA members continues to rise, several US banks are said to be

easing out of the market. This could cause problems for companies in which the Americans invested, particularly if the businesses need to call on shareholders for further funds.

Prospective venture capital clients could therefore become more particular about their source of finance. This might lead to the start of concentration in a fragmented industry. A favourite topic among venture capital managers is the possibility of fund mergers, although there are no signs of this happening as yet.

Though most fund managers expected to see a fall in investment this year, the industry is optimistic about its long-term prospects.

"I think it will continue to grow as people want more independence," Mr Sach says.

Mr Brooks comments: "The

investments and the opportunities are going to be different. There is just as much interest in MBOs as last year.

"In good times, though, they tend to come out of merger and acquisition activity. Now they will arise from distress sales. MBOs make good investments and I cannot see that changing."

Dominating the venture capital market are MBOs, mainly because they are less risky than start-up or rescue operations. A well-structured buyout can be floated on the stockmarket in as little as three years, leaving investors with a good profit.

The Bank of England recently highlighted the venture capitalists' concentration on MBO funding

TO BE successful in business, perhaps the best training is on the rugby field. Many former rugby players, including 12 of the 15 members of England's 1980 grand slam side, now run their own companies, using the sort of drive that once earned points on the field to pick up the points in business. Two such former England internationals are the former captain Fran Cotton and the former scrum half, Steve Smith. They began Cotton Traders in 1987, a rugby-shirt retailing business, and won venture capital backing. Turnover for the company in 1988 was £2 million and last year reached almost £11 million. Sales come from mail order, shops and wholesalers — customers include retailers Lillywhites and Olympus.

And compared to it is the pressure on fund managers to demonstrate short-run returns. Mr Sach, however, emphasizes 3i's commitment to protracted investment periods.

"The current economy provides us with a good buying opportunity for exits in 10 to 20 years," says "We take a very long-term view of all our customers."

Even so, venture capitalists have noted the reliance on MBOs and are ensuring that other needy causes are not overlooked. The 3i group recently announced it was increasing funds earmarked for start-ups from £60 to £100 million.

The problems in the large MBOs have been a reminder to fund managers that their business is one that runs on high risk.

As a safety measure, syndica-

tion is back in vogue, with venture managers looking to spread their equity stakes as widely as possible.

If investment opportunities start to dry up in Britain, a final outlet for the British venture capital industry could be the Continent, where funding for "seedcorn" capital and buyouts is more scarce. Britain provided more than half the European venture capital funds in 1988.

Again, the BVCA's figures suggest a trend may be starting. Its members invested £97 million on the Continent last year, more than double the amount in 1988. The growth in US investment from £41 to £127 million was even more pronounced.

Venture capitalists may have a quiet year, but one thing seems certain. The industry is unlikely to leave as quickly as it has arrived.

One trend that avoids these

costs are the number of private groups that are forming to invest in a company. This avoids the need for a prospectus or marketing.

The economy, and high-interest rates in particular, are also playing their part in reducing the number of entrepreneurs willing to take a chance on a start-up business.

Mr Fry remains positive about the future of BES, since it still offers a rare chance to avoid tax.



Rugby reunion: Bill Beaumont (left) and Roger Utley (right) celebrate success of traders Steve Smith and Fran Cotton

INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES OF BVCA MEMBERS		
	1987	1988
Number of BVCA members	90	107
Total amount invested (£m)	1,029	1,394
Number of investments	1,298	2,038
Number of companies	1,298	1,527
Cumulative amount invested (£m)	1,780	3,174
	4,521	

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Sach: improved financing

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BES hits bad times

No longer darling of the investors

Once heralded as the flagship of the enterprise economy, the Business Expansion Scheme has hit heavy seas (Neil Bennett writes). With the end of the 1989-90 financial year, it is clear that issues raised barely £130 million, compared with £250 million the previous year. An estimated 80 per cent of it has gone into assured tenancy schemes. Other property schemes have accounted for much of the remainder. By contrast, many of the industrial schemes have failed to raise even their modest minimum investment levels.

Charles Fry, chairman of the BES sponsor Johnson Fry, says special circumstances surrounded the rush of investment in 1988-9. September schemes attracted £110 million because investors could carry back half of their tax relief to the previous year when the top 60 per cent rate was still in force. Last September, the BES attracted only £23 million when investors were offered the chance of carrying back only 40 per cent relief.

A second rush of investment occurred last year when the Chancellor abolished a loophole that allowed interest relief on close-company BES schemes. Investors may have committed up to £100 million to beat abolition.

Even so, it is clear investors have not been attracted by the benefits today's BES provides. It could simply be that 40 per cent relief is no longer enough of an incentive to tie up capital for five years in a high-risk venture. Newer incentive schemes like PEPs and Tesco seem safer.

For companies, the BES is starting to appear a complicated, expensive way of raising a maximum of £500,000, once sponsorship, prospectus and publicity fees are paid. There is also the risk that the issue will flop, damaging the company's credibility.

One trend that avoids these costs are the number of private groups that are forming to invest in a company. This avoids the need for a prospectus or marketing.

The economy, and high-interest rates in particular, are also playing their part in reducing the number of entrepreneurs willing to take a chance on a start-up business.

Mr Fry remains positive about the future of BES, since it still offers a rare chance to avoid tax.

It really is extraordinary what you can achieve with the right attitude — and the right support.

Sir Edmund Hillary climbed Everest.

Robin Rippin and the management team at Rippin Group raised £1.5 million in new equity to develop their position as one of the UK's leading steel fabricators — despite their somewhat unlikely location at Auchtermucht, Fife.

The information technology recruitment specialists TSI Group, a start-up as recently as 1987, raised their third round of venture funding just two years later, in order to develop their office network.

And after complex negotiations, Andrew Milner and his team successfully bought out Humber Fertilisers, the largest UK manufacturer of organic-based fertilisers — and then made their first acquisition within a year of the buy-out.

Hillary had the support of Sherpa Tenzing Norgay.

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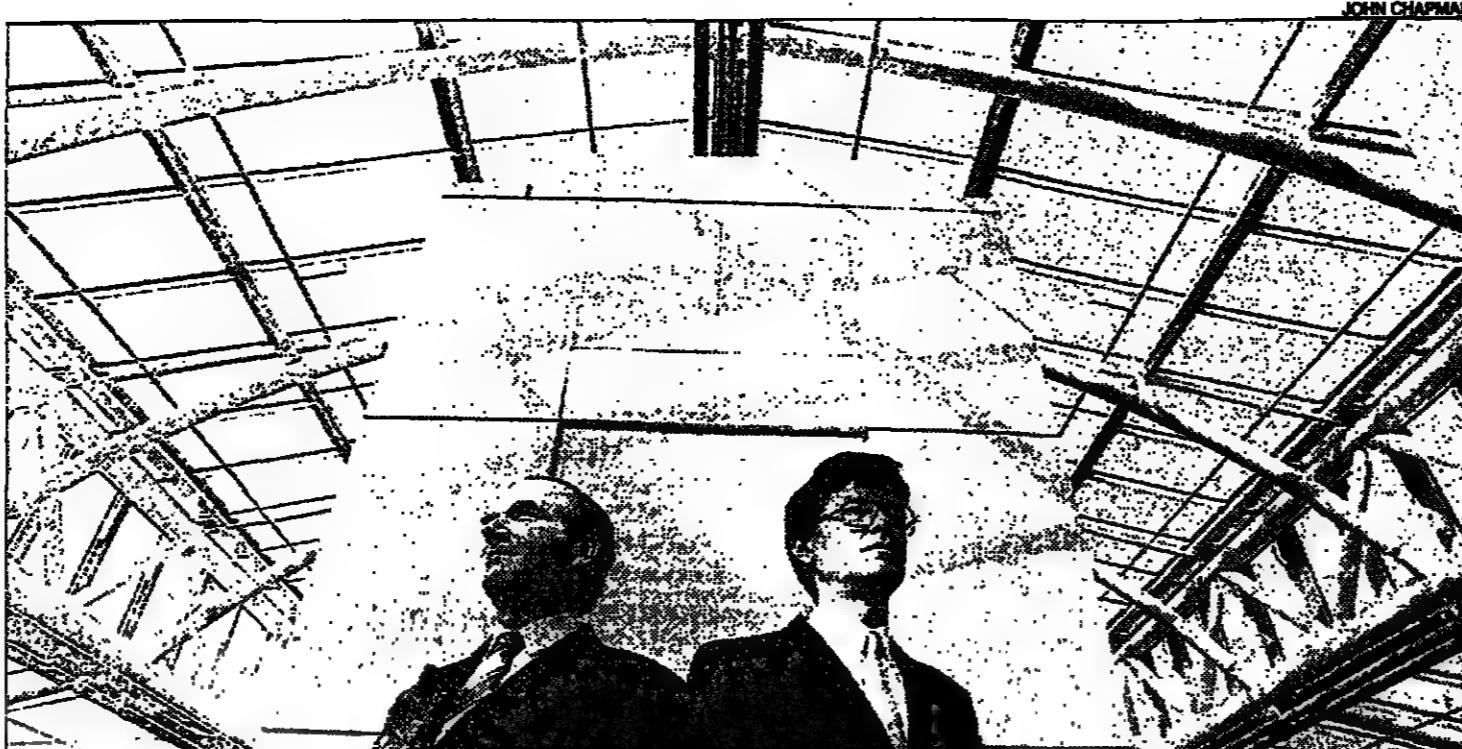
Some sectors of the market will continue to do well, Rodney Hobson says

High interest rates and problems associated with large management buyouts will not result in a shortage of venture capital, the industry says. In particular, there should be plenty of movement in the £1 million to £20 million range.

UK venture capital providers tend to fall into four groups: traditional "houses" interested primarily in start-ups and expansion capital, often of technology-based companies; houses focusing on medium-sized deals of £1 million to £25 million; those involved mainly in buyouts or buyins of companies capitalized at more than £10 million; and those active in all sectors.

Frank Neale of Phildrew Ventures says: "Although buyouts have been hit by high interest rates, the true venture capital side should benefit. Instead of companies raising money from banks, they will want to offer equity."

Venture capital flows are also benefiting from "mezzanine" debt falling out of favour. Mezzanine debt, the more expensive bridging finance, was once seen as safe financing for the lender, but is now seen as poor-quality equity. The past three months have seen great difficulty in placing mezzanine financing, which used to carry interest rates of about 20 per cent, but which is now costing up to 30 per cent. Mezzanine debt has been caught in a squeeze. Interest only is paid on the loan. With senior



The true venture capital side should progress despite problems for buyouts: Frank Neale (left) and Robert Jenkins of Phildrew Ventures

debt getting first bite at the revenue, mezzanine finance, if a company is struggling, is as much at risk as equity.

On the other hand, equity holders expect a higher return than mezzanine debt if all goes well, and typical mezzanine finance is not converted into equity for eight to 10 years. A borrower may as well issue more equity rather than take mezzanine debt if mezzanine rates reach a high level to cover the risk.

Mr Neale's colleague, Robert Jenkins, admits that people who

thought the good times would go on forever have learnt a lesson. With earnings in some companies backed by venture capital barely covering senior debt, he does not believe the environment of the 1980s will re-appear in the 1990s. He comments: "We are seeing the first year of decline, but really that is no more than a reaction to current conditions. The underlying strength of the venture capital industry is that it is well-funded, well-established. The enterprise culture is here to stay.

We are waiting for the economy to turn, then growth will return." Mr Neale adds: "The market is maturing. We are no longer going to see two or three big deals distorting the market. The vast majority will be £10 million to £50 million – the decline in this range will be much less."

While the well-publicized failures among large buyouts are likely to encourage more venture capital deals involving little businesses, entrepreneurs with less modest aspirations are likely to be in evidence. Mr Neale says: "To say you want to make £20 million

even £100 million, is now not socially embarrassing. In the 1970s, it was not socially acceptable to be an entrepreneur."

Those seeking venture capital are becoming less keen to seek a stockmarket listing. A sale to a bigger company in the same line of business is proving more popular. Then, instead of sitting back and taking life easy, the entrepreneur comes back again looking for new venture capital for a new business. The re-appearance of familiar faces may well be the great feature of the next decade.

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Crossing the borders to find new markets

Many countries on the Continent are just beginning to discover venture capital

FOR the venture capitalist, France is the leading Continental venue, both for raising funds and for finding suitable investments (Rodney Hobson writes).

"We have had our own office there for three years. It was active last year and is busy this year. A lot of venture capital companies have been thinking of fund-raising in Germany, but most money is being raised in the UK for investing in French companies. A number of UK venture capital companies have opened offices in France or linked up with French counterparts. 3i has been there for seven years and is about to open its third office."

The economy there is seen as in quite good shape, as is the stock market. The other sophisticated venture capital market is in The Netherlands, although this is seen as reaching saturation.

Dr Cross says: "Among the major economies, West Germany has been very slow to see the advantage of venture capital." He says the reasons go to the heart of the way that industry has been financed predominantly by the banks and state. "There is not nearly so much of an equity culture there, but that is beginning to change. There has been a lot of buy-out activity because of the increased capital gains tax on bigger deals."

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Spain is a fast growing economy and is still recovering from the days of the Franco dictatorship. Dr Cross says: "A lot of money has been raised, but not many deals done. The follow-through is going to take longer."

As a dark horse, Portugal is worth watching. It has a similar market but there is great potential for venture capital.

	1988		1989	
	No of cos	Amount Inv (Eru)	No of cos	Amount Inv (Eru)
UK	1,326	1,238	1,302	1,420
US	137	41	156	127
Europe	38	47	94	97
Others	26	8	17	3
Total	1,527	1,394	1,569	1,647

Higher costs curtail buyouts

The impact of increased interest rates have taken the shine off management borrowing, making 1990 a quieter year, Jon Ashworth reports

HIGH interest rates are taking their toll of management buyouts, which have seen their value tumble in the last nine months. The high cost of borrowing, together with problems experienced by MFI, Magnet and Lowndes Queensway, have taken the shine off MBOs. But they remain a popular way for managers to take subsidiaries into their own hands, allowing the original owners to concentrate on one business.

The value of MBOs in 1989 reached £6.4 billion – the sixth record in as many years, according to KPMG Peat Marwick McIntosh. But the value of deals in the fourth quarter, at £730 million, was lower than any quarter since 1986. One in three of all company acquisitions in the UK last year were by MBO teams, but now the trend is firmly downwards.

David Carter, head of corporate financial services at KPMG, said there was too much money in MBOs for them to disappear altogether, but 1990 would be a quiet year. He said a continued downturn in profit expectations since last summer was having an effect, and companies appeared more expensive relative to their value.

The level of gearing on MBOs has slipped right back from as much as 5 to 1 in the peak months of 1989 to nearer 2 to 1 since the autumn. The MBO formula relies on growing profits, and MBOs are likely to remain quiet until confidence returns.

High interest rates and a poor outlook for retailers has

financings increased with good net asset cover and sufficient earnings, he said. But in the late 1980s, very few industrial companies were traded on a discount to net assets, and asset cover may not always be sufficient to underpin the borrowings required by an MBO.

Mr Smith said many buyers were postponing deals until after the next general election, when economic prospects would be clearer. Trading prospects were doubly difficult while interest rates were near 17-18 per cent and institutions were seeking a total return on their investment of closer to 40 per cent.

Venture capital group 3i, which backed almost 50 per cent of all MBOs in Britain last year, said there was still a steady demand for the financing of smaller deals. The vast majority of MBOs – 86 per

cent – are valued at £10 million or less. Derek Soch, a director, said MBOs had become a recognized way of transferring ownership.

MBOs typically perform better than most British companies in the first three years, when managers are highly motivated, and the effect of lower overheads is filtering through. Whether they are more profitable in the longer term remains unclear.

A survey of 280 MBOs backed by 3i showed they were holding their own over four years. The average return on assets in 1987 was 27.7 per cent – more than twice the average of 13.2 per cent estimated for large UK companies by the Department of Trade and Industry in that year.

Four years after the MBO, the return was still 22 per cent – 8.8 per cent higher than the DTI estimate. This contradicts a similar study by Warwick University, which found MBOs outperformed the industry average for the first three years but tailed off in year four. Their long-term performance has yet to be tested.



Carter: MBOs will stay

produced a crisis of confidence in producing large deals, particularly among occasional investors and some foreign banks. The well-publicized problems with larger deals have also had an impact.

Magnet, the kitchens to bedroom retailer, went back to its bankers for more money – scarcely three months after plans for the MBO had been finalized. It emerged that the buyout team had paid up to £350 million too much for the business, after basing the deal on a growth in profits of 20 per cent per annum.

MFI set tongues wagging in 1987 when it announced a record £715 million buyout and acquisition of Hygena kitchens. The deal was four times larger than the previous biggest MBO, and got off to an encouraging start. Two years later the group was forced into a £95-million refinancing package.

Ken Robbie, a research fellow at the centre for MBO research at Nottingham University, said the next few months were likely to see a shift to investment in developing and existing busi-

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Regions looking for the perfect fit

Small is regional. While London is accused of being more interested in passive investment, putting large sums into the expansion of existing businesses that need no input of expertise, the regions need smaller amounts and a hands-on approach.

Michael Denny, of Northern Venture Managers, which set up Britain's first regional venture capital fund, says: "The regions are far better placed to produce start-up financing and provide hands-on guidance to new companies. You have got to go in and help the team work. Just putting money up is like playing roulette with a blindfold on."

Some fund managers in the regions say there are two major difficulties in matching funds and demand: the money is in London, away from where it is most needed, and the demand in the regions is for smaller amounts that are comparatively hard to raise.

Peter Folkman, of North of England Venture Managers based in Manchester, says he will look at any proposal from £20,000 to £2 million.

"We've set out to do small to medium-sized deals, the real business builders," he says.

The average deal is about

Small does not mean there are no profits, says

Rodney Hobson

£70,000, which he feels is high for the regions, a view confirmed elsewhere.

Jonathan Tait, of the Scottish Development Agency in Glasgow, for instance, says his average deal is £200,000 to £250,000. He says: "We have a different pattern from the Home Counties, working on a smaller scale. With our manufacturing base we are unlikely to see an enormous leveraged buyout."

Keith Williams, his Welsh counterpart in Cardiff, says his norm is "well below £500,000". Mr Denny, in Newcastle upon Tyne, reckons only one funding in 100 is more than £1 million. "We have done several at £50,000 and one at £20,000."

One reason why individual requests are smaller in the regions is that many parts of the country are development areas and attract government grants for small businesses. The Scottish agency, cre-

ated by Act of Parliament and funded by the Treasury, is often approached by companies seeking £20,000-£75,000 to bridge the gap between a grant and the start-up costs.

Grants, however, run contrary to the enterprise culture. Mr Williams, of the Welsh Development Agency, describes them as "the icing on the cake rather than an integral part of the financing package. Venture capital is commercial money and the providers of capital are after companies with a commercial package".

With the decline of traditional industries, there is no shortage of would-be entrepreneurs putting together a commercial package. Mr Folkman says: "The North has been growing pretty quickly for a number of years. We raised £20 million last year and have been doing a deal a month. For a new fund that's pretty good."

Mr Denny also raised a new fund last year and demand has also run at a deal a month. He says: "I have been in venture capital since 1974 and last year was our biggest. We expected one deal per year per investment executive and ours have been doing three a year. We have a rule



Team work: Michael Denny believes the regions provide hands-on guidance to new companies

that there are not to be more than four cases per executive. We are increasing the number of staff and have eight full-time executives but we are now on the look out for good talent to join our team."

Mr Tait detects increased demand for venture capital, which does not require a yield from day one, as high interest rates bite and bank finance becomes more expensive. He says: "There is a great demand for venture capital in Scotland and it is growing noticeably. Three new funds have been set up in the past year."

In Wales, meanwhile, demand for venture capital has picked up in the past few months with the clearing banks having provided much of the necessary funding in the past. However, the enterprise culture has taken root following the decline of the importance of steel and coal. The principality hopes to cash in on the perception that it offers a rural environment plus the ease with which Heathrow airport and the south-east are accessible along the M4 motorway.

Out in the regions there is a

ready admission that London-based institutions have been ready to commit cash north of Watford, though the funds would like more.

Mr Folkman says that when he raised money last year "we found a very ready market among the investment community. There did not seem to be a lot of difficulty raising capital from pension funds and other institutions".

Mr Denny adds: "Anyone can make an investment. That's the easy bit. Our delight is to take someone who has nothing and help him to become a millionaire. Eighty per cent of an executive's time is with the companies."

The right line

Funds tend to back the person running the venture rather than the business.

SOME venture capital funds specialize in specific sectors but most back the entrepreneur rather than the line of business (Rodney Hobson writes).

Frank Neale, of Philpott Ventures, says: "There tends to be a flavour of the month. At the moment, it is leisure. It has been debt-financed and it is coming out more for equity. Unfortunately, it involves huge amounts of property which means secure assets but not much income."

Cases on the books of leading venture capital group, M, illustrate the wide range of businesses backed and the variety of reasons for seeking venture capital. Kayson, a Luton company making partitioning, is a case in point. It was owned by the Peasall family, but the firm's founder died in 1975 and by 1989 his widow wanted financial security for her retirement.

In came former Pentec director, Ed Clark, who bought a 60 per cent stake in a £2.5-million deal, ensuring future growth for the business and cash for the family.

On the other hand, Terry

Greenlog staged a management buy-out at the building and construction company where he worked. Brunswick had been founded by two partners, one of them, Paddy Gallagher, who arrived by boat from Ireland with £10 in his pocket.

Neither partner had children who wanted to go into the business and when they retired in 1967 a potential sale to another company for £2.8 million was cancelled in the trauma of the stock market crash. Mr Greenlog, a manager who started as a site engineer, came up with the £2.8 million with the help of the £1.7 million investment by M. Last year profits rose from £1.5 million to £2.5 million.

Some people can handle two entirely different lines of business. Robin Brock is a former musician and a popular Scottish disc-jockey. He also has a company called Belwood Nurseries in Penicuik, in Lothian, which has land holdings of 570 acres, including a recent purchase of 150 acres of prime growing land near Perth, the first stage of a £5-million expansion programme.

Strong guidance

Venture capitalists need to keep a close watch on the firms they have backed

AFTER five to eight good years for venture capitalists and the companies they have supported, some tough bullets are being bitten in the economic downturn (Rodney Hobson writes).

Ron Hollidge, of Lloyds Development Capital, is typical of the industry when he says: "Over the past few years we have added a high number of companies to our portfolio and times have been good. Over the past 12 months life has changed dramatically, especially for the many highly geared companies."

Venture capital companies are having to watch the companies they have backed. The symptoms are failure to pay dividends, the breaking of bank covenants and a fall in profits.

The venture capitalist should be able to see early on from the monthly management accounts that things are going wrong. Mr Hollidge says: "We assess how serious the problem is and whether the trading difficulties are

short term. We advise on pruning overheads and prudent cash management."

Lloyds cites the case of a textile company in the north which was hit early in the economic cycle, with its worst results coming in the year to June 1989. Lloyds put in six to nine months of intensive help, during which staff was shed and capital expenditure programmes were held to the minimum. The company is trading ahead of budget again.

If early problems are not tackled, the next stage is serious cash restraints. The answer is likely to be to seek further funding, no easy task given that the bank will probably want to reduce rather than increase its exposure.

New backers may demand changes in the management or bring in an accounting firm to give strong guidance. Where warning signs have been ignored or spotted too late, the receiver will be called in, probably by the bank which will have secured its loans against company assets.



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Addison wins approval for buy-out of design offshoot

The equity syndicate for the successful management buy-out of Addison PLC's Design Division was led by Charterhouse

Management buys Oyez for £21m

Charterhouse Development Capital arranged the management-led acquisition of Oyez Stationery and invested £4.75 million in share capital.

Olivers agrees \$10m buy-out

Charterhouse arranged the equity syndicate and debt financing for the management buy-out of the Olivers retail bakery chain.

Ferranti £19.5m sale confirmed

Charterhouse co-led the £19.5 million

acquisition of Ferranti's service and maintenance division by ServiceTec, an earlier management buy-in investment.

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Depositors with insolvent bank cannot sue licensing agency

Davis and Another v Radcliffe and Others

Before Lord Keith of Kinkel, Lord Brandon of Oakbrook, Lord Templeman, Lord Goff of Chichester and Lord Lowry [Judgment April 5]

Members of the Finance Board and the Treasurer of the Isle of Man did not owe a duty of care to depositors who had suffered financial loss through the Savings and Investment Bank Ltd having become insolvent.

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council sat held in dismissing an appeal by the appellants, Robert William John Davis and Joan Irene Davis, from the order of the Staff of Government Division of the High Court of Justice of the Isle of Man on June 29, 1989, by consent dismissing their appeal from the Acting Decree (Judge: Wingate-Saul, QC) on April 7, 1989, in the High Court of Justice of the Isle of Man Common Law Division, who on the application of the respondents – Percy Radcliffe, Geoffrey Cribbin, Thomas Edward Kermene, Edgar John Mana and David Lancelot Moore, at material times members of the Finance Board, and William Dawson, the Treasurer of the Isle of Man – had ordered that the appellants' statements of claim and statement of case be struck out as disclosing no reasonable cause of action, and had dismissed their application for leave to amend their statement of case.

[The Finance Board and the Treasurer of the Isle of Man were abolished by the Treasury Act 1983.]

Mr Allan Heyman, QC and Miss Elizabeth Glosier, QC for the appellants; Mr Sydney Kentridge, QC and Mr Roger Toulson, QC for the respondents.

LORD GOFF said that Savings and Investment Bank Ltd was established by section 8, and

(SIB) was incorporated in the Isle of Man in 1965. Following the coming into force of the Banking Act 1975, which established a system of licensing banks in the island, a banking licence was issued on November 24, 1975.

Thereafter SIB carried on business internationally from the Isle of Man, its banking licence being renewed from year to year until June 25, 1982, when its licence was revoked.

On August 2, 1982, SIB was ordered to be wound up. It was found to have a deficit in excess of £40,000.

Many persons, both individuals and corporate bodies, had deposited money with SIB. They came from many countries but most were resident in the Isle of Man.

Among them were the two appellants. They had deposited £7,000 with SIB in April 1982, for one month. That deposit was renewed in May and June, and the money was still on deposit with SIB when its licence was revoked. It appeared that they would recover no more than a small dividend from the liquidator.

The appellants commenced proceedings against the respondents claiming damages in respect of their financial loss, which they alleged to have been caused by negligence and/or breach of statutory duty on the part of the respondents in connection with the exercise of their duties under the Banking Act 1975.

The Finance Board was brought into existence by the Finance Board Act 1961. It consisted of a chairman and two other members of Tynwald, to be elected by Tynwald.

The board was not a corporate body. Its duties were very wide, including considering all matters of financial policy affecting the prosperity of the island and advising the Governor thereon.

The office of Treasurer was established by section 8, and

section 9(1) provided that the Treasurer should be adviser to the Governor and the board on all financial matters.

Under the Banking Act 1975 it became an offence to carry on a banking business in the Isle of Man without a licence. Detailed provision was made in the Act for the licensing of banks and other related matters.

Applications for a licence had to be made to the Treasurer, in whom was vested the power to issue such a licence, to refuse a licence, or to revoke a licence previously granted.

However the power was given to the Treasurer to give such directions as it thought fit with regard to the exercise of such powers. The Treasurer was vested with other powers under the 1975 Act as to the exercise of the board might give such directions as it thought fit.

The appellants alleged that the Treasurer and the board owed statutory duties and/or common law duties to depositors of monies with SIB and to persons who were minded to deposit money with SIB.

Those alleged duties included, in the case of the Treasurer, a wide variety of duties in relation to the licensing of SIB and the renewal of its licence, and various other duties (including a duty adequately to supervise SIB) to enable him properly to exercise his powers under the 1975 Act in relation to SIB.

The members of the board were alleged to have owed, to the same persons, the same duties as the Treasurer, and further or alternatively they were in particular under a duty to ensure that he discharged his duties.

Serious breaches of those duties were alleged, and it was alleged that if such breaches had not occurred the appellants would not have deposited their money with SIB, as would not have continued their deposits, or, alternatively, their deposits would have been repaid in full.

It was now clear that foreseeability of loss or damage provided of itself no sufficient criterion of liability, even when qualified by a recognition that liability for such loss or damage might be excluded on the ground of policy.

On the contrary it was also necessary to establish "proximate causation" – an expression referred to such a relation between the parties as rendered it just and reasonable that liability in negligence might be

imposed on the defendant for sympathy for those who, like the appellants, had deposited substantial sums with a bank in the confident expectation that a bank was a safe place for their money, only to find that the bank had become insolvent and that the most they could expect to receive was a small dividend payable in its winding-up.

But when it was sought to make some third person responsible in negligence for the loss suffered through the bank's default the question whether that third person owed a duty of care to the depositor had to be decided in accordance with the established principles of the law of negligence.

The Acting Decree concluded that neither the members of the board nor the Treasurer had been negligent in the exercise of their functions in accordance with the relevant principles of the law of negligence.

Indeed their Lordships were in agreement with him that the present case was for all practical purposes indistinguishable from *Yuen Koo Yau v Attorney General of Hong Kong* [1988] AC 175.

Since *Annes v Merton London Borough Council* [1978] AC 728, there had been a number of decisions of the House of Lords and the Privy Council in which the basis for liability for negligence had been reassessed and reviewed.

It was now clear that foreseeability of loss or damage provided of itself no sufficient criterion of liability, even when qualified by a recognition that liability for such loss or damage might be excluded on the ground of policy.

On the contrary it was also necessary to establish "proximate causation" – an expression referred to such a relation between the parties as rendered it just and reasonable that liability in negligence might be

imposed on the defendant for the damage suffered by the plaintiff by reason of the act or omission of the defendant which complained was made.

Furthermore, it was not reasonable to expect that a bank would become insolvent and that the most they could expect to receive was a small dividend payable in its winding-up.

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The commission had in practice the ability to reduce damage without going so far as to revoke regulation and it could not be said of the *Yuen Koo Yau* or the *Yuen Koo Yau* cases that the commission had in relation to the deposit-taking companies, any power to control the day-to-day management of such companies.

Mr Heyman's second ground of distinction was founded on the fact that the present case was concerned with a bank as opposed to a deposit-taking company. Their Lordships could see nothing in that distinction. There was no material distinction between the two cases.

The Acting Decree was right to hold that the respondents possessed sufficient control over the management of such companies to impose such liability.

Yet another consideration militating against the existence of the alleged duty of care in the present case was that it was said to be owed to an unlimited class of persons, including not only the depositors of money with SIB but also those considering whether to deposit their money with SIB.

In the case of the members of the Finance Board it would be most remarkable if they should be under any such duty of care bearing in mind that not only did they constitute a Board of Tynwald, but also that the members of the Finance Board owed a duty of care to persons in the position of the appellants, breach of which might render them liable to damage to such persons in respect of loss suffered by them through the deposit of money with a bank such as SIB which had become insolvent.

There were certain considerations, each of which militated against the imposition of any such duty, and which taken together pointed to the inevitable conclusion that no such duty should be imposed.

First, it was evident that the functions of the board, and of the Treasurer, as established by the Finance Board Act 1961, were typical functions of management to be exercised in the general public interest.

Those functions were of the broadest kind.

The functions vested in them by the Banking Act 1975 had to

No racetrack legitimate expectation

Regina v Jockey Club, Ex parte RAM Racetraces Ltd

Before Lord Justice Stuart-Smith and Mr Justice Simon Brown [Judgment March 30]

RAM Racetraces Ltd, owners of a new racetrack at Telford in Shropshire, were not entitled on the strength of a Jockey Club report to expect that the club would allocate 15 fixtures for that course in 1991.

The report did not contain a clear and unambiguous representation that fixtures would be so allocated, nor had it been intended for or addressed to RAM Racetraces Ltd, who should, as prudent businessmen, have checked with the club that they would be allocated fixtures.

The Queen's Bench Divisional Court so held in dismissing an application for judicial review of the Jockey Club's refusal to allocate the fixtures to the new course.

Lord Justice Stuart-Smith took the view that it was not for the authorities, the Jockey Club's decisions would be amenable to judicial review. Mr Justice Simon Brown expressed limited disagreement with the authorities and regarded certain of the club's decisions as reviewable.

Mr Michael Beloff, QC and Mr David Pannick for RAM Racetraces; Mr Patrick Milmo, QC and Mr Richard Spearman for the Jockey Club.

LORD JUSTICE STUART-SMITH said RAM Racetraces claimed that statements made in a report by a Jockey Club study group had given them a reasonable expectation that fixtures would be allocated to Telford for 1991.

On the facts, in his Lordship's

view, RAM had failed to establish a legitimate expectation. The report lacked clarity and contained inherent contradictions and the applicant was not a direct recipient of it.

In those circumstances, it was not reasonable for the applicants to rely on the representation without inquiring directly of the Jockey Club whether they were correct in assuming that 15 fixtures would be available at Telford in 1991.

Turning to jurisdiction his Lordship said in *R v Jockey Club, Ex parte Massingber-Mundy* [The Times January 3], Lord Justice Neill and Mr Justice Rock had held that a decision of the club's disciplinary committee to remove the applicant's name from a panel of local chairmen was not amenable to judicial review.

Lord Justice Neill, considering himself bound by the authority of *Law v National Greyhound Racing Club* [1983] 1 WLR 1302, had held that no decision of the Jockey Club was subject to judicial review.

Mr Justice Rock had said that, in the absence of authority, he would have concluded that the Jockey Club was amenable to judicial review and suggested that in case where the authority of the club's stewardship had not involved wholly fair treatment, judicial review might be available.

The present case was plainly unconnected with contract, but there had been no contractual relationship between Mr Massingber-Mundy and the Jockey Club either.

His Lordship was unable to say that he was convinced that the decision in *Massingber-Mundy* was wrong. It was not so any way *per incuriam*, the court having given careful consideration to *Law's* case.

He dissented from *Massingber-Mundy* in so far as that decision rested on the ground that the Jockey Club could never be reviewable in respect of any of its decisions.

He would distinguish *Law's* case from both *Massingber-Mundy* and from the present case. It was clear that the Court of Appeal in *Law's* case based its decision squarely on the fact that a contractual relationship existed which excluded the possibility of judicial review.

But even if he had not been able to distinguish *Law's* case, his Lordship would still have concluded that the issue remained open in the light of *R v Panel on Takeovers and Mergers, Ex parte Datatin plc and Another* [1987] QB 815.

That case was clearly a landmark decision in respect of the true scope and extent of the

court's supervisory jurisdiction: all earlier cases needed to be re-examined in its light.

At one end of the spectrum were reviewable decisions with a sufficient public element; at the other, non-reviewable decisions of a body "whose sole source of power is a consensual submission to its jurisdiction" as opposed to the "source of power" test earlier thought appropriate, pointed the way.

Datatin had expressly recognized the extent to which a public policy ought properly to inform the development of this part of the law and by giving clear emphasis and perhaps priority to the "functions" as opposed to the "source of power" test earlier thought appropriate.

The wider public had not been well able to embrace new situations as justice required.

Plainly the Jockey Club for the most part took decisions which affected only, or at least essentially, those voluntary and willing subscribers to its rules and procedures.

The wider public had no interest in all that, certainly not sufficient to make such decisions reviewable.

But just occasionally, as when exercising its quasi-licensing power here under challenge, his Lordship would regard the Jockey Club as subject to review.

Solicitors: Simmons & Williams; Charles Russell Williams & James.

Houston v Lightwater Farms Ltd

Walker v M. Lakshmi (trading as Mayfair Newsagency)

Before Mr Justice Wood, Mr H. Jenkins and Miss A. P. Vale [Judgment March 21]

A chairman of an industrial tribunal was under a judicial duty to keep notes of evidence and to provide them when requested to do so for the Employment Appeal Tribunal.

The appeal tribunal had submitted that never hitherto had any sporting body been found amenable to review. That was really only because the courts had sought to meet the needs of public policy in that area, by developing private law principles instead.

At one end of the spectrum were reviewable decisions with a sufficient public element; at the other, non-reviewable decisions of a body "whose sole source of power is a consensual submission to its jurisdiction" as opposed to the "source of power" test earlier thought appropriate, pointed the way.

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More than four million people from across Britain and Europe will this year make a pilgrimage to a once-derelict Tyneside urban wasteland. The 200-acre site will become the focus of attention as the National Garden Festival gets underway at Gateshead on May 18.

The site along the banks of the River Tyne was reclaimed from redundant gasworks, railway sidings and tar and cokeworks. This fourth festival is the biggest single horticultural, leisure and tourist event of the year in Europe.

All signs of previous industrial uses on site have been swept away in a frenzy of green-fingered activity; two million shrubs and trees, and 1.2 million flower bulbs have been planted; three tons of grass seed have been scattered and 60,000 square metres of lawn turf have been put down.

The five-month festival will feature up to 100 examples of gardens from all over the world and a programme of 25 national horticultural shows in a £3 million schedule of events.

Organizers of the festival insist, however, that it will interest more than gardeners. Highlights will include celebrity cricket, a power boat grand prix, air displays, fireworks, laser shows, Chinese dragon boat racing, rowing regattas and pop, folk and classical music concerts.

Permanent exhibitions will cover the "Nature of Change",

telling the environmental story from prehistoric times to the future; "Bodyworld", the world's largest interactive health-care show; a "Conservation Trail" featuring a bat roost, meadowland, a pond, beechwoods and woodlands and a show village, complete with its own church.

Art will figure with Britain's largest outdoor display of sculpture and the biggest exhibition of contemporary art staged in this country.

To emphasize the strong Japanese connections with the North East, the festival will feature an authentic tea house, built in Japan and transported to Gateshead. It will be located in a Japanese garden of peace and tranquillity created by the Komatsu manufacturing company, and regular tea ceremonies will be held.

The site will feature five miles of rides, including a monorail, road trains, miniature steam railway and three original trams. There will also be restaurants and cafés and eight shopping areas.

The original cost of the festival was put at £37 million, with £33 million coming from central and local government funding and the remaining £4 million from sponsorship.

Such has been the level of interest, however, with sponsorship in cash and kind now expected to top more than £16 million, that the value of the event will be nearer £60 million.

Gateshead has carved out a little piece of history for itself by becoming the first such festival to secure commit-

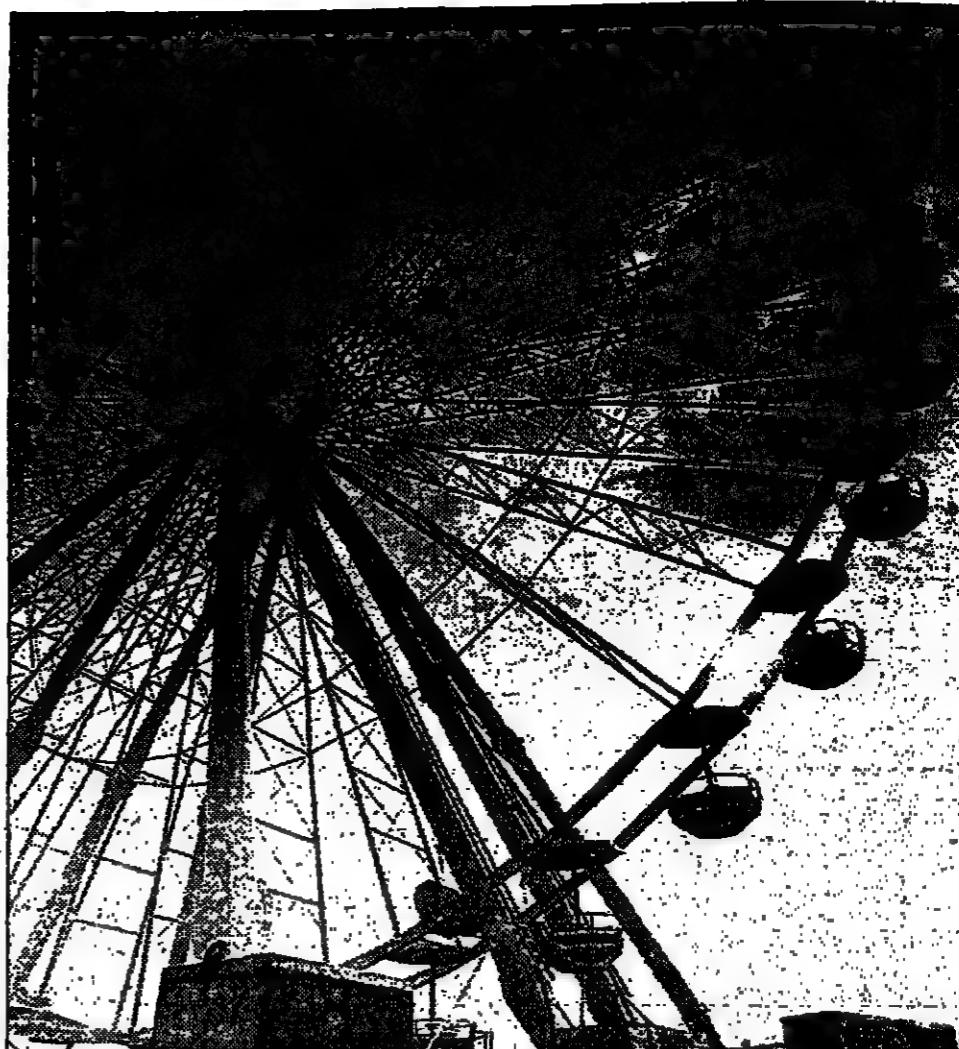
ment for long-term developments covering its entire site even before it opens.

The aims of the Gateshead event are to speed the reclamation of derelict land, to help long-term redevelopment and to provide a focus for regional promotion. It is acknowledged that the site on Tyneside was the most difficult so far selected to host a national garden festival.

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Bloom: Growth at the National Garden Festival will not be restricted to the flora.

which is to build almost 400 new homes.

Festival officials say that about 40 per cent of all landscaping on the site will be maintained after the festival.

The festival's executive director, David Copeland, says that plans are progressing well and have exceeded all expectations with an overwhelming interest in sponsorship.

Sponsors of the festival cover a wide representation,

including British Gas, British Telecom, British Steel, British Rail, Imperial Tobacco, The Sunday Times, Komatsu, Marks & Spencer and Sir Robert McAlpine and Sons.

The objective, Mr Copeland says, is not merely to create a successful and memorable festival but to present a strong and dynamic image of a regenerating region giving lasting value to the local community.

producing 200,000 vehicles a year.

Last year, Nissan said it would spend £31 million to base its European technology headquarters in the UK at Cranfield, Bedfordshire, and at Sunderland. The cars will be for sale only in Europe.

Alan Clarke, head of economic development at Newcastle City Council, says:

"Successful links between the North East and the Far East are now a major force for change."

Much of the credit for attracting so much Japanese and other far-eastern investment to the region must be to the Northern Development Company, the main arm for inward investment. It has operated more than 20 years and has offices in the UK, Japan, West Germany and Hong Kong. It is also setting up in Seoul to target the potential of Korean investment opportunities.

Its chief executive, Dr John Bridge, says that by 1992 he expects that up to 70 Japanese and far-eastern companies will be based in the region, many of them using a lot of local content in their products, thereby generating substantial work for indigenous firms.

Japan pours in millions

new Navy's placing orders for

with Tyneside yards for warships.

The first of the modern-day Japanese investors in the North East was NSK, a ball-bearing manufacturer, which announced in 1974 it was to build a plant at Peterlee, Co. Durham. It was to be the first

wave of a flood of investment that now includes such names as Fujitsu, the makers of semiconductors, investing £400 million in a plant at Newton Aycliffe, Co. Durham, creating 1,500 new jobs; Komatsu, makers of earth-moving equipment; Sanyo, Ildes Hoover and YKK.

The largest of Japanese investment is that of Nissan at its Washington plant. Already employing 2,500, it is scheduled to create a further 1,000 manufacturing jobs, with a further 1,500 associated jobs, by 1992, when it will be

ONE OF the big success stories of the North-East, as it endured the painful spasms of contraction and decline in its traditional industries over the past two decades, has been its ability to lure the Japanese.

The roll call of their companies now established in the region numbers 37. By the end of this year, far-eastern investment in the region will total £1.3 billion and they will have created 10,000 direct jobs.

Numbers are expected to grow up to the 1992 date for the single European market, by when far-eastern companies will have a base within the European Community.

To many, the "Japanization" of the North-East may seem a microcosm of the seemingly unstoppable domination of Tokyo on the world beyond its shores.

Such an impression, however, could not be further from the truth. Japan's first contact with the North-East dates back to 1862 when a group of Japanese envoys visited Britain to learn from its industries, particularly the coal, shipbuilding and heavy engineering in the region.

From those beginnings, regular contacts developed, leading to the Imperial Japanese Navy's placing orders for

It is now generally recognised that the nation's transport infrastructure is hopelessly inadequate.

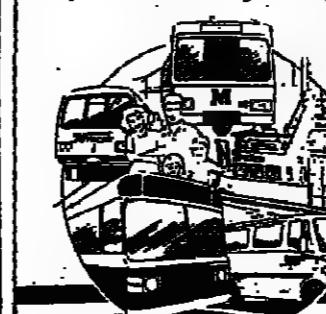
CONFEDERATION OF BRITISH INDUSTRY, 1989

But in Tyne and Wear, we have a strong and developing public transport infrastructure, one of the region's major assets. Tyne and Wear Passenger Transport Executive recognises that this asset is fundamental to the continued vitality of Tyne and Wear's economic resurgence.

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- Administering special arrangements for young, old, disabled.

And by extending Metro: the Metro station at Newcastle International Airport is due to open in 1992 completing the integration of local, national and international transport links in Tyneside. A Metro extension into Sunderland is another major option currently being studied.



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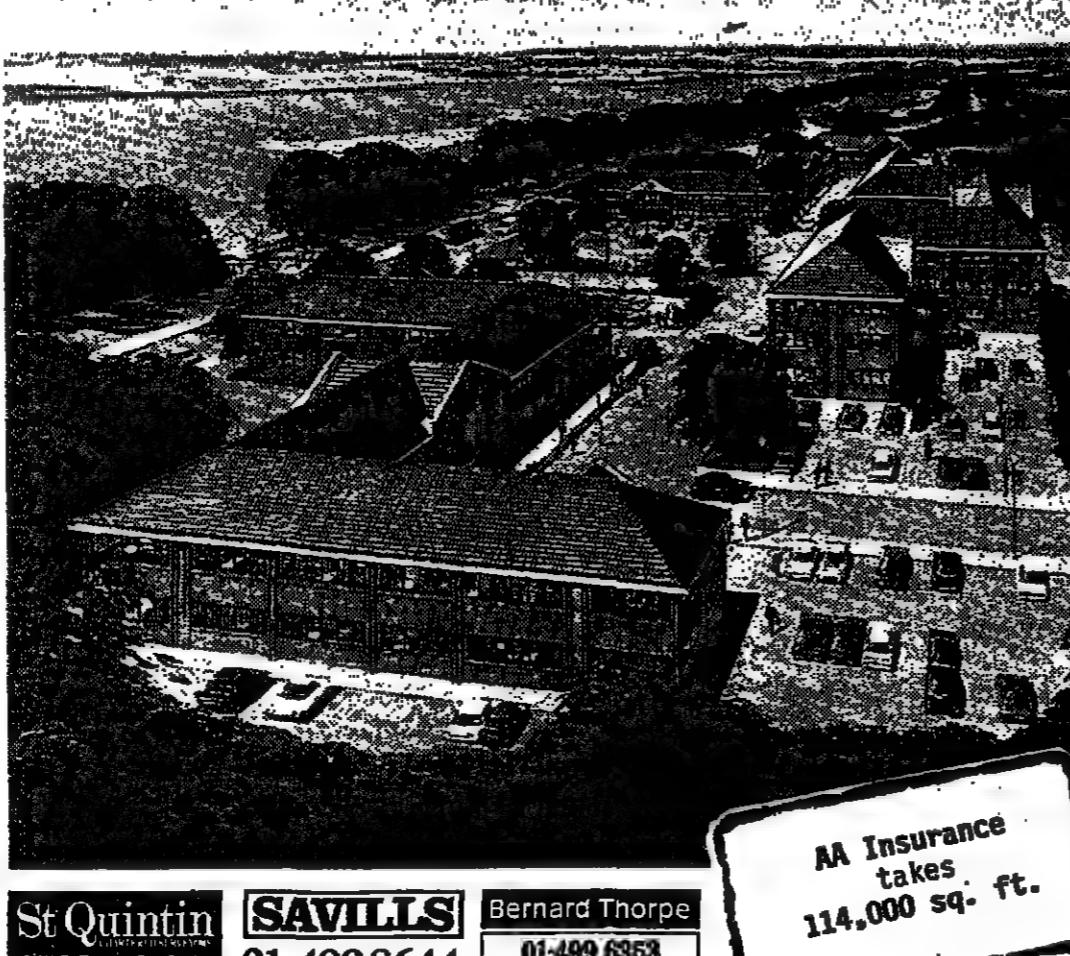
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FOCUS

TYNE AND WEAR/3

Britain is littered with the hulks of failed companies, and even a few universities may join them. But Newcastle is determined not to be among them

Winning in the market

The Tyne and Wear region is well-served in the field of higher and further education, with the University of Newcastle at the pinnacle. It has established a national and international reputation on which it is determined to build as it plans expansion for the next century.

In common with other universities, Newcastle is finalizing its programme of development up to 1995 for submission to the Universities Funding Council by the middle of June. The strategy entails "bidding" for student numbers competitively against a price which will determine the level of funds to be provided.

The university ranks among the 12 largest in the country and has about 8,500 students. Derek Nicholson, the registrar, says that "significant expansion" is envisioned for the future. Newcastle is particularly recognized for the

quality of its work in the areas of medicine, engineering, technology and the environment and has established close links with industry and the community throughout the region.

Of its current total income of almost £69 million a year, more than £13 million is generated from research grants and contracts.

Mr Nicholson sums up the mission of the university like this: "We are a strong research and teaching university, conscious of the needs of society in terms of what we produce. Our students get jobs quite easily. We have a high 'employability' record and many of our graduates choose to stay in the region and they contribute quite a deal to it."

Writing in his latest annual report, the vice chancellor, Laurence Martin, makes it clear that universities in general face a demanding time over funding and changing circumstances. He says:

"It is encouraging that the demand for student places at Newcastle is increasing and that we have more applicants per student place than 75 per cent of other British universities."

"But the marketplace – for that is what it is – is changing. Britain is littered with the hulks of previously sheltered companies that failed to survive in the market; they may well be joined soon by a few universities. Newcastle will not be among them."

Among the other centres of higher and further education which serve the region are the polytechnics at Newcastle and Sunderland, Gateshead Technical College, Newcastle College, North Tyneside and the Wearside Colleges of Further Education, South Tyneside College and Monkwearmouth College.

Many of the institutions offer innovative courses. Newcastle

Polytechnic, which became a corporate institution with a similar self-determining status to a university last year, has 14,000 students and is one of the largest establishments of its type in the country. The Polytechnics and Colleges Funding Council has praised Newcastle for "outstanding quality of provision" of higher education in a wide range of subjects.

Its law department, the biggest in the North-East, recently launched a European Law Centre in recognition of the importance of study of Community Law in preparation for the single market in 1992.

The polytechnic has also worked with Japanese concerns such as Nissan and Komatsu to launch an imaginative manufacturing systems degree to ensure its engineering graduates are equipped to meet the demands of industry in the region.



In great demand from students: Newcastle University, and its vice chancellor, Laurence Martin

Wave of city pride drowns the despair

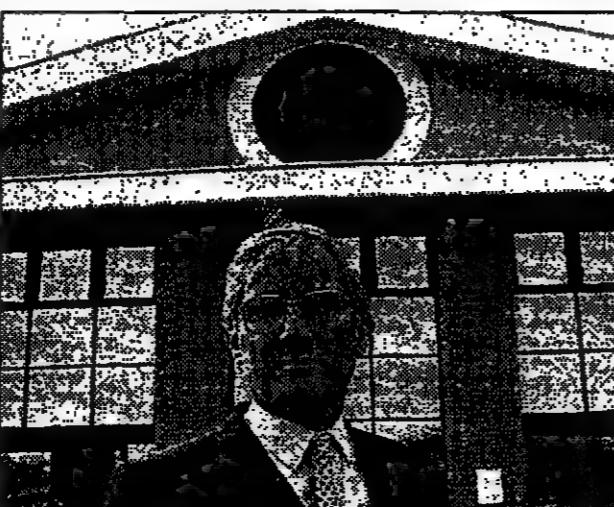
WHEN the Government took the final, painful decision to close the last shipbuilding yards on the River Wear, it was understandable that the news was greeted in Sunderland with despair and despondency.

It ended a tradition stretching back 600 years and government pledges to create a £45 million recovery package and establish an Enterprise Zone to attract new industry failed to allay the feeling that the town now lacked a heart.

What was overlooked was that at the time North East Shipbuilders closed, the workforce of about 2,000 people made up only 3 per cent of Sunderland's labour force.

There have been hardships for the men made redundant and for their families, but many people have now reluctantly accepted that shipbuilding, certainly in terms of mass employment, is a thing of the past and they must look to a new future for Sunderland.

Local business, the council,



Bob Tilley: "I'm confident the future will be vibrant"

the Tyne and Wear Development Corporation and representatives of national government agencies have formed an organization called The Wearside Opportunity (TWO) to establish the area as the advanced manufacturing centre for the north of England, building on the economic presence of the Nissan car plant. The Japanese company will employ 3,500 people by 1992 and is spending £100 million a year on component purchases in the region.

Nissan's UK managing director, Ian Gibson, is a key member of TWO, heading its important industry group. Bob Tilley, chief executive of TWO, and a former partner in a Newcastle firm of accountants, says: "Newcastle is the commercial and financial capital of the area but we are determined that Sunderland and Wearside shall become the advanced manufacturing centre of the North.

"Looking 10 years ahead, I am confident the future will be vibrant." Since the closure of

the yards, 4,000 jobs have been created in the area, and unemployment is lower than it was at the time of the closure.

The organization, which was formed some months before the shipyard closure, also has £5 million of government money to develop new training schemes and enterprise projects. There are also multi-million pound plans in hand, with others proposed, which will provide new factories, homes, shopping, leisure and recreational facilities.

One of TWO's main tasks has been the restoration of local pride. In an article in a recent business magazine, Charles Parker, leader of Sunderland Borough Council and chairman of TWO's civic pride group, says: "We should not be boastful, but we could be. I have always criticized the people of Sunderland for underestimating themselves. They are far too modest and the whole idea of civic pride is to build a sense of communal confidence, because we have a lot to be proud of."

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From dereliction to design showpiece

How an old factory became a hi-tech centre and generated a £2.5m turnover

A FORMER chocolate factory that became a large distribution centre for the Burton clothing group before falling into dereliction has been given an unlikely new life. At a cost of £1.5 million, the building at Felling, Gateshead, has been transformed into a stylish, hi-tech centre aimed at raising design awareness in the region's industry, commerce and retailing, and helping existing design companies.

Design Works, as it is now known, resulted from an initiative by the Burton Group, which wanted to promote design and make an investment in Tyneside.

Burton provided the building free and made its former distribution director, Bob Walmsley, chairman of Design Works. Mr Walmsley obtained funds from the public and private sectors to start the scheme and the centre opened in May 1989, four years after the idea was conceived. It is already a success beyond expectations.

Eighteen businesses occupy studio space, creating more than 50 jobs and generating a

turnover of £2.5 million a year. Peter Rodger, the general manager, expects that when the centre is working at full capacity, with 35 businesses installed, turnover will reach about £5 million.

The businesses include architects, designers of environmental control systems, graphic designers and those specializing in computer-aided design (CAD).

Mr Rodger said: "Industry in this region, like many others, still has some difficulty in accepting design as an important management tool. We know that more than 300 design businesses are already operating in the area and we are trying to encourage better use of them and also to give these companies the support to help them grow."

Design Works offers enterprise training courses for designers, from which more than 100 people have benefited so far, and aims to introduce further CAD and desktop publishing courses.

Last month Design Works

the largest design festival seen in the region, with events in 28 towns in Cleveland, Cumbria, Durham, Northumbria, North Yorkshire and Tyne and Wear.

The management of the centre, which is a non-profit-making company limited by guarantee, hopes also to establish it as a location for conferences and exhibitions.

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YACHTING

Swing to the north enables Dalton to take a narrow lead

By Malcolm McKeag

THE private New Zealand crew at the front of the Whitbread Round the World Race took a further twist yesterday as, under cover of darkness, Grant Dalton's Fisher & Paykel slid past Peter Blake and Steinlager 2 to take over the lead by the slender margin of three miles.

During Tuesday afternoon and through the night Dalton steadily took his ketch on a more northerly course than that of Steinlager, so that by noon GMT yesterday – about breakfast-time where the yachts are, off Puerto Rico – he was some 30 miles to the north-east of his opponent, but three miles nearer their destination, Fort Lauderdale.

With the leading yachts now out of the dependable trade winds and into variable conditions, the only certainty is that the position will alter again soon. Using sophisticated on-board receivers, all the leading skippers can call down satellite pictures of the weather systems they are sailing through, then each backs his own judgement (or com-

puter) on where to find the best winds.

Aboard Rothmans, Lawrie Smith is facing up to the ketches' superiority with resignation. "They go away from us all the time, except on the wind," he said in his radio report yesterday, adding: "Our chances now look slim, especially since we can't go off on our own again."

With the yachts now headed for Florida and with the likelihood of tactically demanding headwinds on this part of the course somewhere between slim and remote, Smith can only hang on in the drag race.

Despite his depressed tone, Smith and his crew continue to hold off the challenge from Pierre Fehlmann in Merit, a sloop which, like the ketches, is designed by Bruce Farr.

Rothmans' designer, Rob Humphreys, can at least take some satisfaction from the fact that his is the only design in the fleet able to live with the otherwise all-conquering Farr boats.

Yesterday, it was

Compiled from British Telecommunications

Blyth date is kept by Princess Royal

By Barry Pickthall

NINETEEN years after welcoming Clay Blyth, then a new Postgraduate, to the end of his record-breaking "whale round" circumnavigation against the prevailing winds and currents, the Princess Royal was on hand again yesterday to name the first yacht of a 12-strong fleet that will reinforce the Blyth's pioneering course in the 1992 British Steel Challenge.

At the ceremony, on the Devonport Royal Dockyard at Plymouth, Princess Anne also met the 120 men and women who are paying £14,500 each for the privilege of sailing into the teeth of the Roaring Forties around Cape Horn for what Blyth described yesterday as "the adventure of a lifetime".

Among this number are 12 company directors, 10 doctors, four accountants, a crane driver, a funeral director, a herdsman, a housewife and a pensioner.

This will be no cruise in company. It will be a hard-

fought race throughout and each crew must compete in a rigorous training schedule between now and the start to prepare themselves for what lies ahead.

The big difference between this race and other competitive global marathons like the Whitbread is that all these small yachts are designed. Designed by David Thomas, their lines have a striking resemblance to his Signs One-Designs. They will compete on level terms, boat-for-boat without the complication of handicapping and could lead to even closer finishes to those we have witnessed during the present Whitbread event.

The race, which is being run under the auspices and technical supervision of the Royal Ocean Racing Club, will start from Southampton in October 1992 and take in three ports of call – Rio de Janeiro, Tasmania and Mauritius – before returning to England the following June.

Old rivals locked in battle

UNDER a pale evening sun and in light airs, Oxford and Cambridge were renewing ancient rivalries yesterday evening to decide the winner of their league and thus a certain place in today's quarter-finals of the British Universities Sailing Association team racing championships at Queen Mary SC, West London (Malcolm McKeag writes).

With one match left to sail – against each other – Cambridge and Oxford I each had six wins

In the other leagues Southampton, last year's champions, had already made sure of their place before their heads were turned by all other teams, leaving lots at least one round.

The same was true for Exeter, Bristol and Edinburgh, who all went with clean scorebooks

and 12 wins, one field of races to go.

Southampton 6, Cambridge 6, Oxford 6, Exeter 6, Bristol 6, Edinburgh 6, Exeter League, Sheffield 44, Oxford 34, Newcastle 34, Southampton 32.

ONE of the best blows in boxing is the sneak punch. It throws a boxer off balance and sets him up for the big one. But the sneakiest are the ones thrown before the bell goes (Srikumar Sen writes).

No one is better at throwing these than Mickey Duff, the manager of Michael Watson, the Iafion middleweight, who follows Michael Watson, of Jamaica, the World Boxing Association (WBA) champion, at the Albert Hall on April 14.

Duff "sunk" in a couple of stings McCallum yesterday, at a press conference in London.

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Duff said that he had protested successfully about the WBA selecting two South American judges. They would have given McCallum an unfair advantage as, according to Duff, Luis Spada, McCallum's manager, was South American and had friends in the WBA. "The judges speak Spanish and Spada speaks Spanish," Duff said.

Next, known that the champion is a boxer, Duff, Duff said, was really an old man. McCallum was not knowing where the hype ended and the needling started, kept saying that Spada was not

his manager and for a while refused to give his age.

Duff had seized his chance when it was pointed out that McCallum could be sharper than Watson because the champion had defended against Steve Collins, of Ireland, in February while Watson had not boxed since he knocked out Nigel Benn 11 months ago.

Duff said: "The more fights McCallum has, the better I like it. At his age, he needs fights like it in the heat of the battle."

Someone asked McCallum how old he was. He refused to answer. "You always ask my

age," McCallum said. "I came here and beat up Herol Graham and you asked my age. Don't worry about my age."

Eddie Futch, McCallum's trainer, aged 78, added: "Age will not be a factor in the fight." In the end, McCallum was first to admit that he was aged 33, and gave his date of birth. "Bet you he's 35 or 36," Duff said afterwards. "You can work it out from his amateur record."

McCallum won the Commonwealth gold medal in 1978. Even if, as a late starter, he was aged 33, it would make him aged 33 today.

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McCallum fends off sly punch

JOHN MANNING

GOLF

Semi-final positions for Tebbit and Taylor

By a Special Correspondent

A 500-mile round trip from Devon moved closer to fruition for Kate Tebbit when she reached the last four of the Northern women's open foursomes, at Ringway yesterday.

Tebbit and Jane Taylor, from Wilmslow, reached the semi-finals with last-hole victory over Winnie McHugh and Lesley Self, from Lindrick.

Tebbit and Taylor beat McHugh and Self in the semi-finals last year but it appeared as though the Lindrick pair would avenge that defeat when they were two up after 11 holes.

Tebbit, from eight feet for a birdie at the 12th, reduced their leeway, then was presented with a gift when the Lindrick pair took five at the short 13th hole. The match was still all square after 17 holes but at the 18th, McHugh pulled her drive into the trees and they lost the match to a birdie at the 19th.

RESULTS: First, L Secker (Harrow) and Y Buxton (Wondons Hall) bt M Merton and M Hayes (Eaton) 5 and 3; D Dees and M Hayes (Eaton) 5 and 3; V Jones and J Wyllie (Ringway) bt E Proctor and P Eden (Grange Park) 5 and 3; Cox and G Alcock (Ringway) 5 and 3; L Houston and P Irving (Crown) 5 and 4; G Goodwin and S Cheshire (Ringway) bt M Davy and J Morris (Roe) 5 and 4; M Hulme and B Clegg (Brentwood) 5 and 4; A Brignull (Ormskirk) and S Whittemore (Wheatley) 3 and 2; K Tebbit (East Devon) bt J McHugh and L Self (Ringway) 5 and 4; R Birkdale and N Wesley (Preston) 5 and 4; W McHugh and L Self (Lindrick) bt P Tebbit and A Wainman 5 and 4; Cox and Fozard (Jones) 5 and 4; Cox and G Alcock (Ringway) 5 and 4; Hink and Collier 6 and 5; Tebbit and Taylor bt McHugh and Self 1 hole.

Flying start pays for Stoke Poges

By a Special Correspondent

CLAIRE Hourihane, the Curtis Cup golfer, and Paul Williams, of Stoke Poges, went one better than last year to win the London Foursomes at Reading.

In perfect, sunny conditions, the 1989 losing finalists beat Sheila Stirling and Frances MacAdam, of Royal Mid-Surrey, 3 and 2. They made a wonderful start, collecting birdies on the opening holes to go two up and increasing their lead at the 8th.

The next three holes were halved, before Stoke Poges faltered at the 12th, being punished for a wayward drive. Mid-Surrey, describing themselves modestly as just club golfers, pegged back another at the 14th, where Williamson failed with a three-foot putt.

The last hole was disappointment for the hosts, when Rosemary Wilson and Tracy Crew lost 4 and 3 in the other semi-final to Mid-Surrey.

NEW YORK (Reuters) – Donato "Kimo" Ruddock demolished Michael Dokes in the fourth round to win the World Boxing Association (WBA) inter-continental heavyweight title on Wednesday and emphatically staked his claim to a world title contest.

The Canadian, Ruddock, who was scheduled to fight Mike Tyson last November before Tyson pulled out because of illness, beat Dokes with three left in a row to end the bout, which was scheduled for 12 rounds.

"He was probably out on his feet after the second punch," the ringside doctor, Barry Jordan, said afterwards about the American loser.

Dokes was unconscious for two minutes and did not get up from the corner of the ring for at least seven minutes.

The winner of this contest was expected in boxing circles to end in line to meet Tyson, who lost his title to James Douglas in February. Tyson is rumoured to be close to signing for such a bout in June.

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The winner of this contest was expected in boxing circles to end in line to meet Tyson

RUGBY UNION

Sponsors bring security to the county championship

By David Hand
Rugby Correspondent

THE county championship, which reaches its climax with the final at Twickenham tomorrow, is to have a new sponsor and a different competitive structure next season. ADT Security Systems, the company which is now in the second year of its sponsorship of the London Marathon, has agreed to put £500,000 into the game over the next three years, to support the divisional and county championships at senior and under-21 levels.

The county championship will be played on a league-based structure, with ADT (which stands for American District Telegraph, a firm founded in the United States in 1874) taking over from Toshiba, whose agreement with the Rugby Football Union (RFU) concludes with the final between Lancashire and Middlesex tomorrow.

It is not the first rugby sponsorship with which ADT, the world's largest electronic security company, has become involved. They have a six-year agreement with the Welsh Rugby Union to support the Wales v France fixture and

Prop banned

FRANK Hillman, the Newport prop, has been suspended for 17 weeks after being sent off for stamping in the match against Pontypridd on March 21. It is the longest ban handed out to a player from the Welsh Merit Table and means that Hillman – diminished for the second time in two years – will be ruled out of action until late November, missing seven League games.

yesterday John Jermine, their vice-president, said: "I think rugby and cricket are the two sports which will become much more visible in the 1990s."

"I think their expansion is only just starting, the advent of satellite and cable television will change the face of both sports and we would like to be part of that." ADT enters English rugby at a time when this particular competitive package will be more tightly bound into the domestic season than ever before, with divisional and county games being played on the same three Saturdays in December.

The RFU acknowledges, however, that under-21 rugby – to which they attach considerable importance – is in

Marketable face of rugby looks for paying TV deals

Gerald Davies

HAD England won the grand slam a very interesting side issue could have arisen highlighting the possible new commercial values which are increasingly becoming so much part of rugby football. This will be particularly so in future if each union wishes to pursue its own interests independent of the other unions. Whether the trend will cause a headache or provide a sweetener, the next 12 months will tell.

The RFU in England is in sole charge of marketing and selling rugby football within its boundaries. It has its own team to sell its product. Rugby, as with much else, it seems, is thought of as a commodity to be displayed in the market place and sold at the right price.

The other three unions have avoided this development so far and have stuck together. The rights to sell the video cassettes of their matches, for instance, belong to BBC Enterprises, so that any recordings of the international matches are sold by the BBC.

Apart, that is, from England, which, aware that this was not entirely to its financial benefit, opted to let the arrangement a couple of years ago. Rights of sale of all England domestic matches under its jurisdiction as well as the international matches at Twickenham belong to the union. Which, you might think, is as it should be.

Had England not stumbled at its Becher's Brook at Murrayfield what might have been the marketing upshot? Had the grand slam venture come about, it would have been a seller's dream at Twickenham. It could have topped the charts, as they say, in sporting video sales. But England had only the

interests, such as satellite television, entering the race.

Furthermore, is the future contract going to be the same as has been the case hitherto? Again, England has not made soundings, so it might like to negotiate its international agreements. Courage League and Pilkington Cup matches separately, thus breaking away from the four home unions' cartel.

With Wales having a similarly attractive package on offer next autumn, despite the current malaise, it might care to go on its own, too. With the possible development of strong Anglo-Welsh fixtures the two proposals could come together and, on the surface, appear an enticing package. But where would Scotland and Ireland, where rugby exposure is much slighter, appear in this scenario? How strong is their position?

There has been the further suggestion that ITV and BBC should share the international contract to televised rugby in these islands ends in May 1991. ITV last year won the World Cup contract. Only one union, Scotland, wrote a letter of regret.

To show its serious intent to market rugby as it is overall sports product, ITV – which now secured the rights to all international matches to be played in the southern hemisphere this summer.

With the four home unions' contract ending in May next year and the ITV's World Cup following in October, the decision on who should televise the five nations' championship arranged in this way would surely lack coherence. The home championship in football soon disappeared once the separate associations chose to go to their own way.

There is the feeling, then, that the rugby authorities might be guided less by what is good for the game than by the marketing exposure and the financial benefits which would accrue in this way. Suddenly, they may be influenced by what television wants and their inclinations dictated by how much money their product is worth. If there is no common policy, the next 12 months should determine who, or indeed what, controls the destiny of rugby football.

At no level is rugby more keenly contested than in prep schools. Malsia, from Yorkshire, who competed in seven sevens tournament in 17 days, won three – Rossall, Mowden and Wrexham – reached the finals at Terra Nova and Barborough, the semi-final at Stonyhurst and the quarter-final at Runcorn.

The full XV-a-side tournament registered 18 wins from 22 matches.

Mill Hill lost nine and won seven matches in their domestic season but are already looking forward to an ambitious summer tour of South America.

Judd School survived a mid-season slump to end with the creditable record of 12 wins and seven defeats, scoring 349 points and conceding 156.

HOCKEY

London take title but leave it late

By Sydney Friskin

LONDON UNIVERSITY 1
UAU 0

LONDON made a great leap from the bottom of the London League to the top of the British Universities' championship at Peffermill sports ground.

Unfit Nesbit pulls out

MANDY Nesbit, of the North, has been forced to pull out of England's squad for the home countries' tournament which starts at Hockley Leisure Centre tomorrow (Joyce Whitehead writes).

Nesbit is unfit and her place goes to Andrea Durbin, of the West. Better news for England is that the North's Rachael Smart returns after breaking her nose at the territorial tournament.

Last scouting chance for World Games

By Mark Herbert

SKIVINGTON and Matthews. Another curiosity is the inclusion of Crowley, the Combined Universities' cricket captain, in the Oxford squad.

The tournament begins on Monday at Liverpool University, city and farms part of that establishment's centenary celebrations. Over the next two months it has arranged a festival featuring exhibition matches with local clubs.

The top students in British volleyball convened last weekend in Glasgow, where the combined team finished third overall in the British championship; from today, the university players split into their regions to contest the BUSF men's and women's titles at Strathclyde University.

Last year, two UAU players, Comyn of Aston and McGuiness of Loughborough, joined first division clubs – Aston Villa and Manchester United respectively.

The leading players this year are the two centre halves, Calloway, of Keele, and Howarth, of Loughborough, plus the latter's colleagues,

from their chains in the 46th minute and came close to a score, Zander's shot being taken off the line by Pitman.

With barely 30 seconds to go, McLean scored through the middle and passed to Krishnan, who promptly gave the ball back to Thomas, a substitute forward, whose shot missed the post.

UAU eventually broke free

For Angela Patterson, of the North, the two-day tournament will mean a trek across the British Isles. She lives on Holy Island, off Northumbria, and has the task of timing her departure and arrival to fit in with the tides, which divide her home from the mainland.

Although not the greatest of the four, Patterson, of the North, will make a trek across the British Isles. She lives on Holy Island, off Northumbria, and has the task of timing her departure and arrival to fit in with the tides, which divide her home from the mainland.

England's squad for the home countries' tournament which starts at Hockley Leisure Centre tomorrow (Joyce Whitehead writes).

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STUDENT SPORT

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RUGBY UNION

FOOTBALL

Barclays League

Second division

Brighton v Hull

Third division

Crewe v Tranmere

Fourth division

Aldershot v Bury

PONTINS CENTRAL LEAGUE: First division: Oldham v Exeter (7.05).

OVERNIN PAPERS COMBINATION: West Ham v Chelsea (7.05).

SCOTLAND: Kilmarnock, C. Reid (North), C. Reid (West), J. Green (East), T. Hooper (South), C. Jarvis (South), T. James

ENGLAND: K. Clark (South), C. Reid (North), C. Reid (West), R. Astle (North), R. Scott (North), R. Scott (South).

WALES: K. Williams, J. Williams, M. Roberts, N. Roberts, I. Davies, R. Davies, H. Smith, C. Petty, R. Bradstock (capt), J. Bradley, S. Powell, J. Evans, L. Rogers, A. John, P. Williams, A. Cooper.

SCOTLAND: K. McMillan, G. McMillan, K. McMillan, L. McMillan, E. Simpson, A. Thompson, L. Longmuir, H. Lockert, P. Chalmers, J. Brown, D. Douglas, E. Brown, C. Davie, N. Miller, R. Simpson.

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ENGLAND: K. Clark (

RACING

Young Snugfit can blaze winning trail

By Mandarin
(Michael Phillips)

YOUNG Snugfit (4.20) appears at the best best at Liverpool today, and he is napped to win the Penrith Novice Chase over two miles on the sharp Mildmay course, which should suit his aggressive style of racing.

When a horse jumps and races with the zest that Young Snugfit has shown in all but one of his races this season there is always a chance that a stiff track like Cheltenham will find him out.

And so it proved last month but not before he had given Jamie Osborne an exhilarating ride.

Finishing the race like an old hand, he led until after the last when his stamina finally gave out half way up the run-in. Yet, he was still only a length and a neck behind Commandante and Kiuchi in third place.

Now fourth-placed Antinous would appear to have little chance of reversing the form on 300 worse terms.

Young Snugfit's only bad run this season was at Ascot in January when he trailed in a distance behind Cashew King. It transpired that he put his back out that day.

Subsequent events at Cheltenham showed that he had made a complete recovery and that he had recaptured the form that enabled him to win twice at Kempton and once at Ascot towards the end of last year.

Now a line through Epsom indicates that Young Snugfit could have the most to fear from Elifast on this occasion.

When this season is re-



Young Snugfit aboard
Young Snugfit again

called, Peter Scudamore's riding will be praised again, and justly so.

The tactical ride that he gave Milanshoma at Newbury in March deserves to be singled out for a particular bouquet because it was one of the finest front-running displays that I've seen.

Now the same combination should prove very hard to catch in the White Satin Novices and a furlong, a distance clearly within their compass if that race at Newbury was anything to go by.

Those who fancy Bigsun to win tomorrow's Grand National will derive encouragement if Snugfit and Milanshoma run well in the Headwick Dry Monopoly Chase. They were the two who followed Bigsun home in the Ritz Club National Hunt Chase at Cheltenham three weeks ago.

But for making a mistake at a critical stage Boraceava would have finished less than

eight lengths behind Snugfit. But as he has been allowed only 2lb by the handicapper Snugfit could easily come out on top again.

Native Friend, Vestrus 'Abu' and Sayone, who finished third, fourth and sixth respectively in the Triumph Hurdle at Cheltenham, renew rivalry in the Gaiorlives Anniversary Hurdle.

As there is so little between them on form — barely a length — covered them at Cheltenham — I'm inclined to look elsewhere for the likely winner of today's feature race.

And none appeals more than Jenny Pitman's improving colt Swift Waters who turned a handicap into a procession at Newbury 13 days ago, even with 11lb 10oz on his back on the strength of earlier victories at Sandown and Ludlow.

On the Flat at Kempton, many eyes will focus on Nashwan's young half-brother Mukdasana when he begins his second season by contesting the Laburnum Stakes.

Border Sun to surprise

A SURPRISE winner of the Seagram Foxhunters' Chase at Liverpool today could be Border Sun, the mount of Simon Sweeting (Brian Boles' wife).

When Border Sun was beaten half a length on his one race-course appearance, at Cheltenham last May, Sweeting was still feeling the pain from a shoulder injury sustained four days earlier. On the 'pois-to-pit' course, however, Border Sun has steadily improved, having won his last five races.

For this season is re-

3.0 THOMPSON'S PLUMBER'S MATE NOVICES SELLING HURDLE (21,614; 2m 1f) (17)

By Mandarin
1.30 Iama-Zulu 2.0 Lady Rosanna. 2.30 Colcombe Castle. 3.0 Peristyle. 3.30 Dawn Prince. 4.0 Yester Hughes.

Brian Boles' selection: 2.30 My Mellow Man.

Going: good to firm (firm patches)

1.30 GAZELLE NOVICES HURDLE (21,899; 2m 1f) (11 runners)

1.041 IAMA-ZULU 18 (F) P Hobbs 5-1-2. C Minto (7).
2.041 DUNARUMA 32 (F) G Morris 5-1-4. M Davis.
3.041 FERDINAND KOO 21 (F) M Morris 6-10-11. Gary Lister.
4.041 TIGER'S TAIL 19 (F) P Hobbs 5-1-2. G Morris.
5.041 TIGER'S TAIL 19 (F) P Hobbs 5-1-2. G Morris.
6.041 TIGER'S TAIL 19 (F) P Hobbs 5-1-2. G Morris.
7.041 TIGER'S TAIL 19 (F) P Hobbs 5-1-2. G Morris.
8.041 TIGER'S TAIL 19 (F) P Hobbs 5-1-2. G Morris.
9.041 TIGER'S TAIL 19 (F) P Hobbs 5-1-2. G Morris.
10.041 TIGER'S TAIL 19 (F) P Hobbs 5-1-2. G Morris.
11.041 TIGER'S TAIL 19 (F) P Hobbs 5-1-2. G Morris.

6.44 Zulu 2.1 Alton Gray. 5-1 Player. 5-1 Wifield. 10.1-11. 12.1-13. 13.1-14. 14.1-15. 15.1-16. 16.1-17. 17.1-18. 18.1-19. 19.1-20. 20.1-21. 21.1-22. 22.1-23. 23.1-24. 24.1-25. 25.1-26. 26.1-27. 27.1-28. 28.1-29. 29.1-30. 30.1-31. 31.1-32. 32.1-33. 33.1-34. 34.1-35. 35.1-36. 36.1-37. 37.1-38. 38.1-39. 39.1-40. 40.1-41. 41.1-42. 42.1-43. 43.1-44. 44.1-45. 45.1-46. 46.1-47. 47.1-48. 48.1-49. 49.1-50. 50.1-51. 51.1-52. 52.1-53. 53.1-54. 54.1-55. 55.1-56. 56.1-57. 57.1-58. 58.1-59. 59.1-60. 60.1-61. 61.1-62. 62.1-63. 63.1-64. 64.1-65. 65.1-66. 66.1-67. 67.1-68. 68.1-69. 69.1-70. 70.1-71. 71.1-72. 72.1-73. 73.1-74. 74.1-75. 75.1-76. 76.1-77. 77.1-78. 78.1-79. 79.1-80. 80.1-81. 81.1-82. 82.1-83. 83.1-84. 84.1-85. 85.1-86. 86.1-87. 87.1-88. 88.1-89. 89.1-90. 90.1-91. 91.1-92. 92.1-93. 93.1-94. 94.1-95. 95.1-96. 96.1-97. 97.1-98. 98.1-99. 99.1-100. 100.1-101. 101.1-102. 102.1-103. 103.1-104. 104.1-105. 105.1-106. 106.1-107. 107.1-108. 108.1-109. 109.1-110. 110.1-111. 111.1-112. 112.1-113. 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FOOTBALL

French connection is finally reaping its rewards for Waddle

By Clive White

OF ALL the praise heaped on Chris Waddle for his performance in the European Cup semi-final in Marseilles on Wednesday, perhaps the most valued came from the opposition themselves — a member of whom described the Englishman as "the most important player in the Marseille team. He makes everything happen."

One imagines that Eusebio knows what he is talking about.

Whether the legendary figure of Portuguese football would have been of the same opinion just six months ago is another matter. The French Press, who yesterday used words like "imperial" to describe Waddle's display in the 2-1 first-leg defeat of Benfica, were rather less magnanimous in their praise of the former Tottenham Hotspur player when he joined last summer.

A fee of £44 million is a lot of anybody's money, even that of Bernard Tapie, who owns Marseilles — and I am not just talking about the club. The Marseilles public, for whom football is as much a way of life as it is for a Liverpudlian, demanded an instant return on their money, something Waddle was unable to give.

A cold war ensued between Waddle and the French media, which was not helped by language difficulties on both sides. Waddle remembers how Gerard Gili, the manager, would courteously delay team talks if ever Waddle arrived late. "I made no difference. I couldn't understand a word they were saying," he said.

The former sausage maker was virtually isolated in the home of the saucisson.

Harvey backs Cottee's case

By Ian Ross

BOBBY Robson, the England manager, was yesterday urged to re-examine the credentials of Tony Cottee, the Everton forward, before naming his squad for this summer's World Cup finals in Italy.

Cottee's two goals against Nottingham Forest at Goodison Park on Wednesday night took his tally to 10 in 11 games since he was recruited to the senior side in early February and Colin Harvey, the Everton manager, believes that the former West Ham United forward is playing some of the finest football of his career.

"His form over the last few weeks has been really outstanding.

He is the man of the moment and if Bobby Robson was to ring me and ask about his form I would have no hesitation at all in recommending him. He is now producing the sort of performances which prompted me to pay £2 million for his services," Harvey said.

"Obviously he will be hard pushed, at this stage, to make it into England's squad for Italy, but if he continues to play well and continues to score goals, you never know what might happen," he said.

Ironically, Cottee is still officially on the transfer list, having demanded a move from

Everton in January. "Tony's situation at this club is exactly the same as it has been for some time. He is still officially available but I shall be sitting down with him to discuss his future at the end of the season," he said.

Harvey will face a selection problem before naming his side for tomorrow's home game against Queen's Park Rangers.

Racine (heel), Sodin (hamstring), Pionton (groin strain) and Keown (hamstring) have already been ruled out of contention and Watson, the former England international centre back, is rated as a doubtful starter because of a knee problem.

Optimism in both camps.

The other semi-final, between Linfield and Glentoran at Windsor Park tomorrow, is the fifth meeting between the two Belfast clubs this season, Glentoran having won all four previous games.

Linfield's mastery display against Argentina on Tuesday night, when the world champions struggled to win 1-0, has boosted confidence at Windsor.

"That was our best performance of the season," Roy Coyle, the manager, said yesterday. "I am optimistic we will be contesting the final."

Coleraine have been going through a lean spell but the cup always seems to bring the best out of Jim Platt's team and for that reason there is guarded

optimism in both camps.

PORTADOWN, the leaders, will put all thoughts of their league position out of their minds when they take on their provincial rivals,

Coleraine, in the first semi-final of the Bass Irish Cup at the Oval tonight (George Ace writes).

Of more concern to Ronnie McFall, the Portadown manager, is the fitness of his midfield player, Roy McCreadie, who strained a hamstring last weekend.

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- RACING: US NATIONAL CHALLENGE 44
- GOLF: MASTERS UNDER WAY 47
- YACHTING: DALTON SNATCHES LEAD 43
- RUGBY UNION: SPONSOR FOR COUNTIES 44

SPORT

FRIDAY APRIL 6 1990

West Indies lay down the law

From Alan Lee
Cricket Correspondent
Bridgeport, Barbados

WEST Indies began to restore their familiar law and order to this remarkable series yesterday when, on the ground where they believe themselves invincible, they cured their recent habit of opening-day catastrophes.

Despite losing both openers before lunch, and Richardson soon afterwards, West Indies had overcome the traditionally tricky first session well enough to hint that their hapless floundering of the previous two Test matches might be a thing of the past.

There was a drama even before play began but the principal roles were tragically brief. Fraser bowled only a few tentative deliveries in the nets before his hand strayed revealingly to his injured side.

David Smith's Test was equally barren. His thumb could not possibly have healed in 48 hours and, with consoling arms around his shoulders, the big man was close to tears. An England career can never have been revived and revoked in such rapid succession.

England's contingency plans had been hatched on Wednesday evening. Smith's opening job went to his old Surrey colleague, Alec Stewart — patently unsatisfactory but the best that could be done within the self-imposed confines of the squad selection.

Fraser's place might suitably have gone to Hemmings as England sought a bowler of similar control. Instead, intent on their pre-ordained policy in which spin has no brief, they took an optimistic punt on DeFreitas repairing the radar damage to his bowling.

This might have seemed the equivalent of a pin-sticker's bet at the week's other leading sporting event but, just as sometimes happens at Aintree, the outsider won.

West Indies omitted Walsh, leaving them with their four quickest bowlers. Possibly this had some bearing on Lamb's decision to bowl first, although it has become the custom on this ground. The last two England captains here made the same decision, and lost by 298 runs and an innings and 30 runs respectively.

England required at least three wickets by lunch and they were unlikely not to get them. Only three bowlers were employed in the session, and only one of them deserved or received any punishment.

The sufferer was Malcolm and it was probably overdone. England have achieved marvels with him but he is not yet the finished article. After 15 wickets at 17 runs each in the first two Tests, he can be forgiven a lapse.

With Fraser absent, Small had to take still greater responsibility for maintaining con-



Jumping for joy: Gladstone Small celebrates his capture of Haynes's wicket along with his England team-mates

England won toss

WEST INDIES		First Innings			
G G Greenidge	c Russell b DeFreitas	41	6	108	77
B L Haynes	c Stewart b Small	45	8	9	4
B B Richardson	c Russell b Small	45	8	144	86
C A Best not out		46			
J V A Richards not out		46			
Extras		10			
Total (3 wickets)		180			
All out		180			
1 L Logic, 1 P J Dujon, M D Marshall, E A Mossley, I F Bishop, C E Ambrose to bat.					
FALL OF WICKETS: 1-6, 2-69, 3-108.					
ENGLAND: W Larckin, A J Stewart, R J Bailey, A J Lamb, R A Smith, N Hussain, D J Capel, P R C Russell, P A J DeFreitas, G C Small, D E Malcolm.					

trol, and he responded to the challenge with the quiet, impressive maturity he has shown throughout the tour.

The last ball of his first over spat at Haynes, whose hurried readjustment succeeded only in turning the ball off the glove, to Stewart at short leg.

Small consistently found a spot, around a good length, from which the ball would lift disconcertingly. Richardson ventured some suspicious prods before demonstrating

his class by regularly withdrawing the bat late.

Richardson, on nine after an hour's batting, cut DeFreitas to gully, where Capel failed to hang on. Then, on 19, Richardson faced a lifting ball and the leg-side deflection was spectacularly caught by Russell. Umpire Archer rejected the appeal, agreeing with Richardson's claim that the ball had brushed his chest.

DeFreitas's reward was the wicket of Greenidge, advancing stealthily in his 99th Test, caught behind off an outswinger for 41. It is the fourth time in five innings Greenidge has passed 30 but failed to make 50, and it leaves him 18 runs short of becoming the fourth West Indian to total 7,000 Test runs.

Richardson's eventual extinction continued after lunch when he was caught at square leg off a Capel no-ball, but another attempted pull brought his end — caught by Russell off the top edge for Small's second wicket.

Enter Viv Richards, slimmer and noticeably more nervous than when last seen. His early fidgeting was forgotten, however, when Malcolm was recalled and to the crowd's thunderous approval, Richards scored 18 in four shots, including two hooked sixes.

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